The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1877.

SIX LITTLE

General Display SUITS, CLOAKS, DRY GOODS,

VOLUME XXXI.

Tuesday and Wednesday, PRIL 10 & 11.

By FRANCES ELEANOR TROLLOPE.

"It has all the rapid movemen s play, and is at the same rane full of piquant character-study. The es of the stoy have life is not a puppet mong them. It ply a caricature; but those who tryman of urs will recognise many of his or lous traits."

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For Bent, with two water fronts and railroad connection, on South Branch, near Sixteenth-st.

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DOCK LOT

PINANCIAL. MORTGAGE LOANS

erign Erchange bought and sold. City and County in 3rd. Suchers lought or money advanced of a Besis discounted and money lossed on mort-land warshouse receipts. LAZAI-73 SILVEB. Bank Chamber of Commerce. Chicago.

PROPOSALS. POSALS TO LEASE CHOOL-FUND LAND ON DEARBORN-ST.

ON BEARBORN-ST.

Said proposals will be received at the office of the Cark of the floared of Education smill 12 m. on Wednesda, April 11. 1977, for the purchase of the Improvement of March 11. 1977, for the purchase of the Improvement with 1978, for the purchase of the Improvement with a lease of the said ground. Do purchase with a lease of the said ground. Do purchase with a lease of the said ground. Do purchase with a lease now in use by the torke with the control of the said of the said of the said the said of the said of the said the said of the said of the said of the said the said of the said

Graceland Cemeter

PRESSED BRICK.

Behas award at the Centennial. The United States
Contennial Commission and the Judges of Awards have
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the Diploma of Honor and Modal of Merit for their
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ELEVATOR SALE. The undersigned will sell at Jesup, Buchanan County, i.e., as the 25th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p. m., is fellowing described property, to wit:

One three-story atoms glevator, sixty feet long by the fellowing described property for which the story atoms glevator, sixty feet long by the fellowing sections in the State of lows. The fellowing sections in the State of lows. The fellowing sections in the State of lows. The fellowing sections in the State of lows.

MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP. HEN BUYING SOAL

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Mottled German There is None Better,

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OOKS:

AUNT JANE'S COOKING CLASS.

THE TRIBUNE MIT

"We have not sees in the whole range of our juvenile literature a more useful and attractive volume for girls than this. It has the charm of a life-like story, and the practical value of a claver case; on the culinary art. Aunt Jane, whoever she may be, is as accommissed woman, with an unusual talent for sprightly writing, and extended has wiedge of the subtle and skillful ways and means involved in the management of an elegant

BE INTER-OCEAN MAYE "" Six Little Cooks' is a book which we expect to see in every home in Chicago. The little ones will wrize it for its pleasant nervative style above, while the rectpes, with a little practical assistance from their elders, will impress themselves upon their mismarks with a tenacity which nothing can efface. The book is handsomely bound and printed."

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"That queer little American Beokseller. The Jericho Road. "Young America will call but it is much more than

Jericho Road.
"We doubt if anything more telling ever been written to reveal the true asturelligion."—Chicago Times.

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JANSEN, McCLURG & CO. 117 and 119 State-st., Chicago.

WEDDING CARDS

Ladies' Card Engraving JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,

117 and 119 State-st. THE NOTABLE BOOKS

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Fig. 2. Edited by Maria Weston Chapman. 2 vols.

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"She has done for autobiography what Boswell did by biography, and her work is so far the best one of its ind that no other autobiographer deserves to be named a even second to her." New York Russing Post.

HE RISE AND FAIL OF THE SLAYE FOWER IN AMERICA. By Henry Wiston. 8vo. Vol. 3, completing the work.

"His descriptions have the freshness and life which clongs to an actor in the scenes. Ne one can doubt the learness of his perceptions and the honesty of his judgments." New York Trieves.

HARLESS KINGSELEY. His Letters and Memorate.

WASHINGTON.

Chamberlain Decides to Die Hard Awhile in South Carolina.

A Compliment Worth \$50,000 Tendered to Washburne by Germany.

The Postmaster-General Heads Off a Corner in Postal Cards.

Gen. Garfield's Connection with the Cobden Club Again Explained.

The President This Week to Issue the Proclamation Assembling Congress.

South Carolina as Seen and Described by a Republican Writer.

A Condition of Industrial Paraly sis, and the Causes Leading Thereto.

Political Improvements Which America Can Borrow from England.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
who have their own mills even in France, and
who have special facilities for buying cheap, are
not able to import their own goods and pay honest duties and make any profit. A. T. Stewart
& Co., on the contrary, instead of importing
their own silks. do not import directly a dollar's worth, but buy every yard of silk they
sell, including their own make, from large jobbing houses in New York, which, through the
influence which Stewart & Co. do not understand, are able to sell their own goods cheaper
than that firm can import them.

POSTAL CARDS.

Postmaster-General, and it is his opinion, that only one firm in the country, that of Wilkinson Bros. & Co., of Derby, Conn., is at present able to produce eards of this kind, and that there could be no competition, since they had refused to furnish the stock to any one except two New England firms.

THE READVENTISEMENT is for the purpose of opening this contract to all paper manufacturers, and to make the competition as wide as possible. Persons who desire to bid for the contract will be allowed to make proposals either for furnishing eards such as are now used, or those similar to the sample made by Wilkinson Bros. & Co., on which bids were before invited. The Postmaster General is of opinion that either style of cards will be satisfactory to the Department, and he simply desires to obtain the cheapest ones. If there was no ring in the business it looked very much that way, and the boast of one of the bidders, before reported, that his firm had a ring in the noses of other manufacturers, and would have the contract, strengthened the belief that such a ring did exist.

GARFIELD.

THE MYPORTS OF HIS ENERGIES TO INJURE HIS CHANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribura.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Many stories have been affoat during the last two or three days in regard to correspondence touching the Speakership between Gen. Garfield and Russell Errett, of Pittsburg. The facts relating to this are these: An article appeared in Errett's paper attacking Gen. Garfield for his supposed free-trade doctrines, and reviving the old report that he was a member of the Cobden Club. Gen. Garfield wrote to Errett expressing a hope that the Republicans, being in a minority in the next House of Representatives, would not engage in family quarrels, and explained his election to an honorary membership of the COBDEN CLUB.

WASHBURNE.

WASHBURNE.

"A JEWELED GAUD."

"Special Dispose to The Tribuse.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The German Government, through the Ambassador of the North German Confederation at Paris, has tendered to Minister Washburne the decoration of one of the high orders of German knighthood, on account of his distinguished services to suffering Germans in Paris pending the siege. Washburne has informed the German Minister there that, under the Constitution of the United States, he cannot accept the decoration; but the Minister retains it for Washburne in the event the latter should decide to reture from office. As a private citizen he could accept it, without an act of Congress. This decoration is said to have cost \$50,000, and to be composed of THE MOST COSTLY DIAMONED and precious stones. This information comes here in a letter from a gentlemen attached to one of the European legations in Paris.

Democratic correspondents having circulated the story that two-thirds of the appointments in the Post-Office Department were Irom Indiana. Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner says that the records of the Department show that thus State has but nine clerks out of 550, and of these but three were appointed at Tyner's suggestion.

WILTZ.

Special Departs to The Pribons.

New Onlines, April & Wiltz, the ultraleader, called upon the Commission informally
Saturday night and told them all his party
saked was to be let alone. They don't desire that

the troops should be withdrawn, but are willing to wait till Packard's Government falls to
pieces of its own weight. Any compromise or
change of the Legislature, he says, is impossible, since every important interest in the
State has been affected by legislation already
had, and in one district alone \$200,000 of taxes
have been collected. All the courts, reformatory
and charitable institutions of the State are in
the hands of Nocholis' officials. In an informal
conversation

this morning publishes an interview with Thomas Simms, a negro captured in Boston in 1851 under the Fugitive Slave act, when Gen. Devens was United States Marshal. Devens' friends say he raised money and bought Simms' freedom. This is denied by Wendell Phillips, who has denounced Devens as a "slave-hound." Simms says he was not freed until 1963, in Mississippi, when he entered the Federal times.

with the papers. He says it could not have disappeared from the files except it was stolen.

SOUTH CAROLINA

said, have determined to make an effort to have berlain holds under a clause in the Constitution of South Carolina which provides that all officers shall continue to dis-charge the duties of their office until their succharge the duties of their office until their successors are elected and qualified. Wright, the third Judge of the Supreme Court, holds this doctrine. Chamberlain, who arrived at Columbia yesterday, insists that the Legislature must meet, if at all, under Chamberlain's call, and elther order a new election, recalvast the vote, or do whatever is to be done, as the case may be.

AS SBEN BY A REPUBLICAN—PRUITS OF HIGHT TRARS OF MISBULE—ALL INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY AT A STANDSTILL—WORK OF THE ROBBERS—QOV. CHAMBERIAIN'S REFORMS—THE SYM-

-GOV. CHAMHERLAIN'S REFORMS—THE SYM-PATHY HE DESERVES—HAMPTON AND HE PATEST HE DESERVES—HAMPTON AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

Smalley's letter to the New Pork Tribune (Rep).

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—It is impossible not to feel some sympathy for Gov. Chamberlain. There is no denying that for two years he kept the wolves and vultures off the prostrate State. For the men whose interests he had defended, and whose property he had saved from further spoilation, to turn upon him with ferocious hate, as they did last fall, was cer-

trate State. For the men whose interests are had defended, and whose property he had saved from further spollation, to turn upon him with ferectious hate, as they did last fall, was certainly cruelly unjust. Gov. Chamberlain is the most elever and cultivated of all the carpetbaggers of the South. As a lawyer, he compelled the respect of the Charleston Bar. As an orator, he has no superior here, where oratory is cultivated as the essential accomplishment for public life. Few men wield a more vigorous pen, as the readers of the Tribuse, who remember his dispatches and letters to this paper during the late campaign, can testify. In general culture I doubt if he has his equal in South Carolina. His ambition, after the ridinous tendencies of negro rule became evident, was to build up a reform party by breaking down the color-line, to save the State from the utter wreck which threatened her industry and society, and, identifying himself wholly with her interests, to become one of the chosen political leaders of the best elements of her population. If the Presidential campaign had not come off last year, I believe he would have succeeded. But there was no getting out of the conflicting currents that were sweeping the country. The Conservatives were coaxed into falling in with the Tilden procession, and Chamberlain was not available as their candidate. His popularity among them, and the confidence they reposed in him, were shown in a striking way by the heavy vote he got in their convention. A change of three votes would have given him their nomination. Failing in the purpose he field set his heart upon, the politician in Chamberlain came uppermost, and he fell back to his old party of blacks and carpet-baggers, got their indorsement, and organized a fight on the old color-line. Oi course he was encouraged to do this by the Northern Republicants, to whom it was vital that the Electoral vote of this State should be secured for Hages.

He was forced to fraternize with the very men he had lately denounced,—with Elliott, t

lighten this weight of misfortune? Only one: the negro has learned to think and act for himself to some extent, and, as he is to be a citizen henceforth through all the changes of politics, that must be considered a gain to the community. The whole colored population has had its wits brightened up wonderfully by the habit of discussing public affairs. At the same time, however, the blacks have been put into an attitude of hostility to the whites, which they must get out of before the State can settle down and make real industrial and social progress. If there is any further development in store for the black race, I believe it must come from the co-operation and leadership of the whites. Perhaps the training the negroes have gone through in the troublesome times since they obtained the suffrage will help them to make rapid progress under such leadership; but nothing is more certain to my mind than that, if left to themselves, they will retrograde toward barbarism. A proof of this may be seen in the Sea Islands near this city, which the failure of the cotton crop in successive years has caused to be abandoned by the white planters. The blacks, left without the influence of the superior race, are lapsing into the African ways of their ancestors, and are said to be actually practicing fetich worship.

A great deal is said among men of the carpetbag class about the Hampton Government being the rale of the aristocratic minority. It will be a larger minority than the element which has in

It will be a minority of tens of thousands of intelligent, responsible citizens. E. V. S.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEGROES—NO WHITE MEN
WORKING—NEGROES DOING ALL THE MANUAL
LABOR—GENERAL SHIFTLESSNESS—ZRIME—
CONDITION OF CHARLESTON.
Smalley's Letter to New York Tribune.
CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3.—Let me not do
injustice to the negro in discussing the condition of the South. As a politician he has proved
a failure, and the communities which have
fallen under his rule have been sorely afflicted;
but he is the working man everywhere in the

sanclies the goods and farm-products, makes the gardens, does the work it the effects, and the gardens does the work it the effects, and the state of the product of the pr

to a few that, in case Gov. Hayes was declared President, he would make a new departure. He

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HAYES' OPPONENTS.

success of President Hayes' policy means the permanent pacification of the South, local self-government there, and the upbuilding of its material interests. Its failure may mean a new reign of the carpet-baggers and more military interference. The effect will be the same whether the failure is the result of opposition from without or from within the Republican party,—It requires no unusual degree of political sagacity to perceive that.

The conservative Southern men are therefore likely to have this question presented to them for solution at the extra session of Congress: Which does the interest of the section of country we represent demand, that we shall gain a barren victory by electing some Bourbon Democrat to be Speaker of the House, or by passing some political measure in the Senate, or a substantial one by giving to President Hayes such hearty support as to make the success of his Southern policy sure in spite of radical Republican opposition? It seems to me that men who passed the Electoral Commission bill and stoped filibustering cannot hesitate in their answer to this question.

O MOSES!

BALTIMORE, April 4.—The Sus has the following special from Charleston, S. C.:

A cancel of Republican leaders, white and colored, was held to-day, at which the Hayes Administration was denounced. Ex-Gov. Moses was the ruling spirit. It was decided that a convention of Republicans be held for the purpose of making the best terms possible with the Conservatives.

Prof. Swing's Sermon on Great Brotherhood

Opening Services in the Union Swedenborgian Church in Hershey Hall.

God's Armor Necessary to the Christian
---Sermon by the Rev. C. H. Everest.

The Rev. C. H. Lester's Inaugural at St. Paul's Episcopal, Hyde Park.

Tabernacle Services Conducted by the Rev. J. H. Vincent,

A GREAT BROTHERHOOD. SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

ader as he passes siong over the record in a perceives the flash of this gold dust in the it just read. Abram said, "Let there be no the world is broad. If you would prefer the lashell take the left, and if you prefer the hall take the right, for we be brettren."

membered had been a wepather or a farmer, of the fell satespor to rest. No on the side the touth cell grames meeting each other often find all distinctions ensure of the thought that he lives in the state of the thought that he lives in the presence of the thought that he lives in the presence of the thought that he lives in the presence of the thought that he lives in the presence of the thought of the lives of the l

and powerful sentiment flowing through the and powerful sentiment flowing through the of it, what a brotherhood should we find in ristian ministery! When Mr. Beecher was a basic pair of the ministry when he lay on low, or was gliding along in a rail-car, aleep, there came into his mind an view of religion, above the rekion of where all creeds become one, and all creeds become one, and all creeds in the ministry of the many waters gave place to a cords of the many waters gave place to a

work, the hope of Jesus Christ, and ceneral into his service, and group a hundred sects into one picture.

As though this unity of the central figure were not enough to bind the ministry into accord, there comes a unity of result to unite once more to a close brotherhood. The work of the ministry is one,—another unity amid vanity. Not only is this a theoretic unity, that of leading mankind to the spirit of Christ, but it is an actual unity, for here, all through this land, after a winter of religious work, all the reapers come in from the fields, bringing their sheaves with them. These sheaves are equal in number and of the same kind of grain. Some instructive leasons could be learned from the reports which the churches are making of winter work. Churches planted in the midst of one population draw equally from the world, and Methodist, and Baptiet, and Presbyterian, and Episcopal, and Congregational rolds find God equally near. Looking down from the higher heavens, the Spirit sees not the distinctions which we think so large and see so plainly, but God sees only the unity of the hearts that love Christ, and for each one who finds conversion in a Presbyterian sanctuary some one bows to be confirmed at an Episcopal altar. By many paths the sinful children press forward to one salvation. Hence, viewed in the light of results, there is a brotherhood in this army that follows after that Nazarene Chief. This oriences of result should turn into an inspiration that might tear the clergy along toward the divine werds, "We be brefaren." Not only the oneness but slao the greatness of the result should compel a marked fraternization. It is said that the large modern Society of Freemasons spraing from the bodies of temple-builders, which in the days of palaces and cathedrals went from place to place in the old world, and encamped around their future structure. From daily association and similarity of pursuits a great frendship sprang up and gathered all these toilers in its arms. This friendship brown in astrange land. And asonry should be outdone. Moving about the orld in the name of this one Christ and is temple of rightcousness, there should spring a brotherhood which could never be furnished e world by any other union of hands and hearts. language should spring up which might make lends for any Christian wanderer in any land, deed, it is related of some dying man on a battle door in a homatal, that when a humane visito.

and the whole mountain is full of light and transfiguration.

The practical lessons for the people and the pastor who meet here each Sunday is simple and true. There is a church to which we all belong. It has that central idea, Christ, which is the unity of every denomination. It matters little what variety is thrown upon the canus around that central figure. Is not the whole land before the ministry and if our brethren select the one hand where the fields reach out to their aye like a garden of the fields reach out to their aye like a garden of the fields reach out to their aye like a garden of the fields reach out to their aye like a garden. The fields reach out to their aye like a garden. The fields reach out to their aye of the outer. The fields reach out to their also go, then to us remains the other hand, and to us it will seem beautiful as Egypt, as thou comest unto Zoar. Over to the other army we cry out, "We be brethren." At

UNION SWEDENBORGIANS. OPENING SERVICES AT HERSHET HALL. The insugaral services of the Union Swedenb ian Church were held in Hershey Music Hall,

apparent contradictions? Had we nothing to learn except what was known? Every attempt in the Church to formulate a theology (and there had been

GOD'S ARMOR.

SERMON BY THE REV. C. H. EVEREST.

The Rev. C. H. Everest, pastor of the Plymouth
Congregational Church, preached to a large audience yesterday morning, taking as his text Ephesians, vi., 13: "Wherefore take unto you the
whole armor of God, that you may be able to
withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to
stand."

suing mortals, instantaneously into various forms, ont it was always the same spirit of each girls. So the spirit of evel tight, but it was the asme spirit of evel, with power to pierce through the very mail of faith.

Intemperance, dishonestr, all things that were accounted wrong according to the decalogue, were enemies, forms of this spirit of evil, and should be driven out. Many would stand up and say, like the young man that came to see Christ, "What lack I yet" and it was a dangerous moment in a man's life when he said that. Sims were not great according to their form, but according to the spirit within the simner. It was in the malignity that the evil dwelt, rather than in the outward form of sin. The deadly upas-tree had nothing in its form: the deadly upas-tree had nothing in its form to affright men. It stood in the same family as the bread-fruit, and yet is constrained the surest poison. Azoro Beur who had a man to repel men, and yet he are not in the form. The deadly upas-tree had nothing in its form to a fair the sure of t

in conclusion, "and when we say that it means the fullness of manhood; it means a man in the stature of Christ Jesus; it means the very perfection of life. May God by His grace bring us to that state that we shall no longer be children, swept to and fro by every wind of doctrine, but that we shall grow up in the stalwart form and robust manhood of those that know Christ and love Him."

THE WORLD'S LIGHT.

INAUGURAL SERMON OF THE REV. CHARLES LESTRE. The Rev. Charles Lester, the new Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hyde Park, preached his inaugural sermon yesterday morning. He took as his text the following: Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an lill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a canelestick, and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. Let your works and glorify your Father, which is in Heaven.—If t. 1, 14-16. Matt., r., 14-18.

It is now more than 1.800 years since these words were uttered to the little band of the Disciples upon the Mount of the Beatitudes. They were a strange declaration, and must have sounded to some that heard them more like the wild fancy of an unbalanced mind than the sober utterances

clience preteriory morning, taking seh its est planes of the presented ynorming, taking seh its est planes of the control of control of control of the third you may be able to whole some of control of control

THE TABERNACLE.

SERVICES OF THE REV. J. L. VINCENT.

The meeting at the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon showed no falling off in attendance, the main floor being crowded and the platform and galleries well populated. The services opened with the singing of the hymn, "I will guide thee," followed by a prayer by Prof. Plake. "I gave My life for thee" was then sung by the audience.

After reading a portion of the first and last chapters of the Bible, the Rev. J. H. Vincent delivered the address. He began by saying that in the heart of London shood the Cathedral of St. Paul's, and a resident of that city on a rainy day would enter it only for spelfer; but an architectivened from a foreign of London atood the Cathedral of St Paula, and a resident of that city on a rainy day would enter it only for shelter; but an architect from a foreign shore seeks the Cathedral to study the art there displayed. So diverse were the ideas of people visiting a cathedral; and the earth was exthedral-like. Some men came upon it and lived only for the appropriation of its grosser treasures, and forgot the higher treasures fring beyond. In St. Paul's was a tablet saying that the architect of the building was Sir Christopher Wren, and "if you seek his monument, look around." In the human heart was a tablet declaring the works of God, and asking men to fook around. It was the life-work of some men to investigate the phe-God, and asking men to look around. It was
the life-work of some men to investigate the phenomena of nature, and the Church had nothing to
say against men of science. It asked them to go on
and explore and explain what they could. The
first chapter of Genesis gave a description of what
scientific men were always striving to undarstand.
Let a scientist attempt to describe the beginning of
the world, and he could never tell it his so concise
words as a reasured in the life.

in the beginning.—God. By these situations to nature they learned more of the spiritual and eternal.

He could not rest satisfied with one text, and so he took also the Bible's closing words. The 1, 200 pages of that Book were filled with texts. but the first and last were most to be noticed. The subject opened up between the two texts was great, and he could only aliade to two or three points. In the first verse was revealed God, the powerful creator; and in the last text He was revealed as the Lord Jesus Christ, the infainte, divine. He was the one who had the power to save. The first verse showed creation, the last verse grace. Nature did not tell what the Bible did of God's character. There was a grace that dominated in the human heart,—grace, deliverence from bondage, freedom from guilt. Grace came and gave people power to stand against sin, to triumph in the hour of death and adversity. This grace of the Lord Jesus Christ was the burden of the Book.

Another point to be noticed was how long God took to make the world what it is. The scientists had lately modified some millions of years in their estimate, and they would probably still further modify their opinions in the future until they arrived near the truth. It was little difference whether God took a thonsand or a millien years. It had been a long time since Woses and Abraham. The sneaker had

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORTH INDIANA CONFERENCE.

- Special Disposich to The Tribense.

BLUFFOR, Ind., April 8.—In the North Indiana Conference yesterday, a number of candidates for Descon's orders were elected, and a resolution adopted that hereafter no Descons be chosen without examination before the Annual Conference. A resolution denouncing Sunday trains was offered and referred. A committee of one from each district was appointed to choose standing committees for the next Conference. The reports of the Statistical Secretaries showed a large increase in membership, and contributions. Various reports from standing committees were presented and adopted. To-day the new Descons were ordained by Bishop Wiley. This afternoon a union temperance meeting was held.

THE BLACK HILLS AND NEBRASKA.

THE BLACK HILLS AND NEBRASKA. The BLACK HILLS AND NEBRASKA.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sidney, Neb., April 3.—Sidney, the new point of departure for the Black Hills, is in the southwest corner of Nebraska, on the Union Pacific Railway, \$14 miles west of Omaha, and is just now the scene of great building enterprise and business activity. The town is combined.

southwest corner of Nebraska, on the Union Pacific Raiway, il4 miles west of Omaha, and is just now the scene of great building enterprise and business activity. The town is amply supplied with a stream of pure cold spring water by the Government aqueduct from Lodgepole Creek. Since the completion of the substantial new bridge, 2,500 feet long, across the North Platte, fourteen miles north of the town, and the recent establishment of a daily stage line from Sidney to Deadwood, with such amply military protection that no Indian depredations have yet been committed on the route, Sidney military protection that no Indian depredations have yet been committed on the route, Sidney military protection that no Indian depredations have yet been committed on the route, Sidney military protection that no Indian depredations have yet been committed on the route, Sidney military protection that no Indian depredations have yet been committed on the route, Sidney military protection that no Indian depredations have yet been committed on the route, Sidney and the second of the Black Hills country, which undoubtedly comprises the isrgest and richest gold-fields ever discovered.

Capt. Wisner, of Deadwood, showed me a nugget of pure gold worth \$48, and says that he washed out \$8,600 there last summer in least than a month, and that every claim in Deadwood guleh pays well.

During the few months this country has been open, the area of placer or guleh mining territory that has been sufficiently developed to prove its unparalleled richness is more than three times as large as that of California. But, like all good gold-mining districts, the Black Hills has very little good farming lands, and must secture food and supplies from some other locality. Southeastern Nebraska is the nearest, and is a superior farming and fruitgrowth and the product of the line o

and the Indians.

Some Good Words for the Unpo "Latter-Day Saints."

Thrifty Villages and Parms Sheebones and Man-

FORT HALL, Idaho, April 2.—Sir

THEFT BORN OF INDUSTRY; and the smiling farms, laid out with ularity, denote what these people h

were ship to finest people steng from he can be controlled in their convictions by their reason alone. That they are discord.

From Franklis, the end of the relived, we took the concet to Fortment filters, passing over the inhabitants are all Mormons, so far as we were ship to discover at Northern for the control of the control which as hearty travelers, we were white to discover at Northern for the control which as hearty travelers, we were white to discover at Northern for the control which as hearty travelers, we were white to discover at Northern for the control which as hearty travelers, we were white the control of the control which as hearty travelers, we were white the control of the control which as hearty travelers, we were white the control of the control white the control of the control which as hearty travelers, we were white the control of the contro

A CHINESE BARQUET

THE LA

CHICAGO.

ground of descrition, and to Mary James P. Henry; cause, adultery. Judges Drummond and Slodgett to-day to heat an argument on the corporations to hold mortgages late.

In the case of George F. Lee vactal, Judges Blodgett Saturday at L. Coo Receiver moters bond for White Blodgett Saturday at L. Coo Receiver moters bond for White Blodgett Saturday at L. Coo Receiver moters bond for White Blodgett Saturday at L. Coo Receiver moters bond for White Blodgett Saturday at L. Coo Receiver moters bond for White Blodgett Saturday at L. Coo Receiver moters of the same and against the following parties: 1.6 the Joseph H. Brown Iron and Succion 7, 17 ing south of the Lional Section 7, 17 ing south of the ary line in Township 17, 15, which Calumet River in the Town of Hydres, \$10,000. 2 Same va. Geor Edward Hoby for the north thirte section of the parties of the river south of Indian boundary line in f. 7, 37, 15; damages, \$10,000. Win Dyer and James Gu of the N. W. A. of the N. W. A. of the Same va. Ambrose Game and for Lots 20 to 23, Block 14 in 11 the same section; damages, \$10,000. Michael Dore, to recover Lots I and Lots 20 to 23, Block 14 in 11 the same section; damages, \$10,000. Allenael Dore, to recover Lots I and Lots 42 to 46, inclusive, Block 5, Lots to Lots 1, 2, 3, inclusive, Block 6; the S. 4 of the S. 246 feet of Blower's Addition to South Ch Block 8; lying north of the Slock 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and in J. H. Bowen's Addition to Prank S. Webster.

William S. Foster commenced a 310,000 against the Town of Wyo Annex Holgate began a suit for Prank S. Webster.

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THE LAW.

Another Indian Woman Who Wants to Establish a Dower Claim, And Who Selects South Chicago as the

Becord of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptoies, Divorces, Etc.

ANQUET.

Scene of Her Operations.

iveness of the Judgment of a Referee-Andrews Railroad Cane.

CHICAGO.

ANOTHER INDIAN LAND-SUIT.

The unfortunate red men who once were driven by powder or promises from the vicinity of this city seem to have left an extensive legacy of trouble to the speculators who bought up their land titles, or asther to the luckless individuals who bought such lauds in good faith. When nothing in the way of tax-deeds, defective acknowledgments, ar irregular court proceedings can be found to don't the title to a piece of land, an old Indian title is a bonanza, whether it be good or bad. Buch claims have not been received with smilling these by the Judges, but they sometimes serve a purpose in bringing money from the pockets of the unfortunate land-owners who find themselves unable to sell or even raise money unless they can seed their title clear.

Generally speculators buy up these Indian claims and work them for all they are worth, but Satarday a genuine Indian woman—Pka-wah-asb-kum—fled her bill in hes own behalf, asking for dower in fractional Sec. 7, 37, 15. She states that she belongs to the Pottawatomic tribe that in the happy days of yore roamed over the prairies of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, and her husband, Asb-kum, was one of the great braves. By a former wife he had a som named Shkinned and a daughter Pash-go, the latter of whom died prior to 1834. In 1832 the United States agreed by treaty to reserve for the tribe certain lands on condition that they ceded their title to the lands they occupied in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. Ash-kum secrived the title to two sections set apart for him was fractional Sec. 7, 37, 15, containing 572 acres, but he was never apprised of this selection of the President.

In 1838 complainant and her husband, with the states and a states to which they belonged where

John Tyrell, A. M. Jones, Barrett, For, and Cochran.

George W. Binford brought suit for \$2,500 against the Fresident and Board of Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park.

George Watson began an action against James Aften and Abner Traylor, claiming \$5,000.

R. H. Walker sued Dors A. Ohilds for \$3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Cornelius and Abner Tree began a suit for \$1,000 against Joel C. Walter, R. E. Goodell, and Edwin S. Fowler.

Conrad Baumhard, for the use of Michael D. Flakerty, brought suit to recover \$3,000 from the Williamsburg City Fire-Inguirance Compass.

JUDGE BLODETT—Set cases and general business.

JUDGE GAR—411, 413, 415, 416, 418, 419, 422, 424, 426, 426, 426, 426, 436, 430, 442, indusive. No 410, Dyer vs. Smith, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—16, 23, 24. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGENS—16, 25, 24. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—16, 25, 24. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—16, 25, 26. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—16, 25, 26. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—16, 25, 26. No case on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTEE—Set case 1,078, Schedel vs. Sinshelm, and calcedar Nos. 457 and 444 Le 471, indicative. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set case 1,078, Schedel vs. Sinshelm, and calcedar Nos. 457 and 444 Le 471, indicative. No case on trial.

Binsheim, and calendar No. 437 and 444 to 471, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDOR PARWELL-Set case 10, Mackin vs. City.

JUDOR PARWELL-Set case 10, Mackin vs. City.

JUDOR WILLIAMS—338 and 337, McDonald vs. Harrington.

No case on trial.

JUDOR WILLIAMS—538 and 337, McDonald vs. Henry Bolscher and Klizabeth Holscher. 5355.—Malcott McNell et al. vs. William Streight. Sid2. 10.—Michael Keeling et al. vs. John Horsm. 505.08.—John Baldwin et al. vs. John Horsm. 505.08.—John Baldwin et al. vs. John Horsm. 505.02.—J. V. Taylor vs. John W. Schader and Christian Tegtmeyer. 52. 148.34.

JUDOR GARY—E. M. Eutheriand, use, etc., vs. Mark R. Reynolds. 54. 104.45.—E. E. Sage vs. James Barker, ESF.—S. K. Martin vs. Edward Iverson and William Bishop, \$223.25.—Herman Weiller vs. Henry Abrahama, 2312. CIRCUIT COURT-JUDGE ROSES-Timothy D. Crockers, Gldson T. Tiffany, \$350.

IOWA.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Special Correspondence of The Trioune.

Due Monnes, In., April 5.—The United States Supreme Court has just rendered a decision in acase taken up from this State, of importance in bankruptcy proceedings, as to the conclusiveness cof the judgment of a referee on a finding of fact.

When Peter Melendy was United States Marshal, in 1871, he seized a lot of goods as the property of Freer & Clark, bankrupts, in possession of W. S. Rice, under a warrant issued out of the bankruptcy court, after adjudication in bankrupter. Rice claimed title to the goods by purchase, and that the seizure was wrongful, and brought action to recover. The cause was heard before a referee. The question was whether Rice at the time of the purchase had notice of the inselvency of Freer & Clark. The referee rendered a judgment against Melendy. A motion was made and argued to set aside the judgment, being against the weight of evidence. It was overruled, and the case taken to the State Supreme Court on writ of error, where the ruling of the referee was affirmed. A rehearing was had, but with no change in the ruiting. The case was taken to the United States Supreme Court, where the decision of the Jows Supreme Court, where the decision of the Iows Supreme Court on This record shows that the question below was UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISION.

This record shows that the question below was whether a finding of fact by a referee should be set aside because not sustained by the evidence. Upon writs of error to the Courts of the United States, where the decide anche a question.

whether a finding of fact by a referee should be set aside because not sustained by the cytdence. Upon writs of error to the Courts of the United States, we cannot be called upon to decide each a question, because the finding of the court below, as to facts, is binding upon ms. The question is one of preponderance of testimony alone. It certainly cannot be said there is no evidence in the case to support the finding, and, after three judgments of affirmance in the courts below, hardly anything abort of that would justify a reversal here.

The amount involved is over \$7.000 with large costs. The referee in the case was Judge Rothrock, since elected to the Supreme bench.

RAILROAD DECISION.

The Iowa Supreme Court Tuesday decided a railmost dax aid case. In September, 1871, Lee and Des Moines Townships, which compose this city, voted on raising a tax of Sper cent to aid in constructing the narrow-gauge road to Ames. In Lee Township 609 votes were cast, of which 300 vere for the tax, "15 "against the tax," and 294 against taxation for the benefit of railroad companies, or any other monopolies, to the indebtedness of the poor man." The judges of election that evening decided the tax had been lost. The next cay, after conferring with legal authority and the Board of Supervisors, they decided the vote was carried, and threw out the 294 votes for informality. The Hon. J. W. Cattel and 150 taxiayers in that township resisted the collection of the tax and procured from the Circuit Court an infunction restraining the Treasurer from collecting the tax in both townships, and the proceeding will be had. A large number of people have paid the tax in both townships, and the proceeding will be had. A large number of people have paid the tax in both townships, and the proceeding will be had. A large number of people have paid the tax in both townships, and the proceeding will be had. A large number of people have paid the tax in both townships, and the proceeding will be had. A large number of people have paid the tax in both t

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, KNOXVILLE.

AND THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL AND LINEAR CONTROL OF THE CONTROL O To the Editor of The Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Ill., April 5.—Knoxville is situated on the Peoria branch of the Chicago, Burlington

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Of all the dark ways
Through the thick-tangled mays,
There is only one path leading straight to the

When I call with my voice, O lead me aright! hear only the sound, through the of my own earnest prayer Echoed back on the air; And my heart sinks with fear, or grows wild with

There are caves by my side,
There are graves 'neath my feet,
And a swift rushing tide cutteth off my retreat;
Else I backward would fly,
And hopefully try

If some new road to morning would welcome my
feet.

Bright sunbeams of day
Sometimes cross o'er my way,
And my heart beats with joy, as I fast hurry on;
But they fade in my clasp, But they fade in my class And, the closer I grasp,

Could I only turn back To my childhood's bright track, would choose with more caution the way to pur-

Not search 'mid the turns

For flowers and ferns

But keep the bright sunbaams of Heaven in view.
CHICAGO, April, 1877. MILLIE C. POREROT. LATIN STATE MOTTOES.

Our forefathers ran fearfully to Latin mot-Our forefathers ran fearfully to Latin mot-toes. In the early days, every gentleman was expected to learn to read Latin, though be might not know how to use good English. Latin mottoes were, put upon city and State seals, as a matter of course. The National seal of the United States is thus ornamented. But, fortunately, the mania for Latin did not spread reatly, so that only fifteen of the State scals have Latin mottoes; and it is eafe to say that, if they had the thing to do over again, these fifteen would show their good modern taste by leaving out the Latin. Owing to this weakness in the early founders of Michigan, every year, or oftener, some anxious inquirer writes to us

or oftener, some anxious inquirer writes to us asking the exact meaning of the Latin motto which meanders over the great seal of the State of Michigan, upon the ribband, or halter, which ties the hind legs together of the two rampant deer which rear against the shield. The motto reads: Si quaris posissulam amanan, circumption upon the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren, in England. Its exact meaning is; "If you are looking for a nice peninsula, walk right in, stranger. We can sell you just the quarter section you want." Upon the Michigan shield appears the word Tweber. It means: "Michigan maintains her Republican majority." Now don't let us be bothered again with questions about this thing.

While we are about it, we may as well explain all the Latin State motioes, for the benefit of such of our readers as are not classical scholars. As we have remarked, but fifteen of the States were led into this foily. Maine leads off with the motto: Dirigo—I direct. Properly translated it means: "My son, Jimmy Blaine, points the right way." A very good motto; but it would be better in plan English.

Massgehnsetts runs to length, like Michigan. Her motto is: Ense petit placidam sub libertate quictum. This is sometimes translated as "Give us a rest." Its proper meaning, however, is: "Let us have peace, if we have to fight for it." Connecticut has a shorter motto—Qui transluit sustain. The hidden meaning of this, how ever, is: "Bound to make a living unless the dam breaks." And a very pertinent motto it is.

New York has for her motto the single word: Excelsior—higher. Its meaning has been made

The nidden meaning of this, however, is: "Bound to make a living unless the dam breaks." And a very pertinent motto it is.

New York has for her motto the single word: Excelsior—higher. Its meaning has been made obvious a great many times: "However high may be the Republican vote in the country districts, Tammany sees it, and goes one higher." Then comes Maryland with the motto: Crescite et multiplicamini—increase and multiply; which means: "Taxes increase as Demo-rate multiply." The beauty of this motto is its truth.

Virginis also has a pertinent motto: Sie semper thransia. This is such easy Latin that everybody can translate it. It means: "Virginia played the tyrant till it made her sick."

Missouri sagain runs to length, with her: Salas populi suprema izcasts—let the safety of the people be the supreme law. The genuine translation, however, runs thus: "The laws are not allowed to fool with the safety of our people." The motto is a favorite with the Younger and James brothers, and other outlaws of Missouri. Arkansas has a brief but very expressive and pertinent motto: Regnant populi—which, whether translated freely or strictly, means, "Mobrule." Kansas chose her motto in her fighting and speculating days. It is: Ad astra ver appera. A Kansas man says that this means: "To the stars through tribulation." He is mistaken. The proper translation is: "Knocked higher than a kite," as any good interpreter can see.

Minesous goes in for French. Her motto is: L'etois du Nord.—Star of the North. This clearly means: "Come North, young man; come North." It is a motto which Horace Greeley highly approved as soon as he found out what it meant.

Californía has a Greek motto in the single word Enreka, signifying: "Dig, and you may find." The evident pertinence of this in a State whose people never create wealth, but always find it, will at once strike the popular mind.

Nevada has also a good motto: Volens et potens—willing and able; or, in the modern sense: "In case of a muss, count me in."

Wisconsin, being organized in ha

Here was the name to be study of the country of the complete of the country of th

weed was regularly made over to him. Other friends and benefactors were A. T. Stewart, Mr. Libby, and Mr. Rhinelander. Capt. Lahrbush was especially fond of recalling the attentions which had been shown him by distinguished persons. The Prince of Wales, when in this country, accorded him an interview, and with the Duke Alexis, at the time of his first visit to the United States, he exchanged photographs, after a cordial greeting and conversation. He had met Dr. Johnson, shaken hands with Napoleon at St. Helena, met Blucher in 1806, and received several testimonials of esteem from Frederick William III. of Prussia. Capt. Lahrbush was a contirmed oplum-eater for fifty years before his death, and was through life fond of strong wines, and drank them freely. For several years his birthday has been celebrated by parties given by Gen. John Watts De Peyster, at which he received the recurring congratulations of many distinguished military men and citizens. The vecteran spoke the French, German, Dutch, Spanish, and Fortuguese languages, and his varied and extensive travels had stored his mind with a rich collection of facts and reflections. Until withis a very short time before his death Capt. Lahrbush presented the features of a hale, old age. His face was round, his complexion fresh and clear, his eyes entirely servicable, and his hearing perfect. The last two years of Capt. Lahrbush's life were spent quietly at his home at No. 513 Third avenue. His habits were very regular. He rose every morning at half-past 1 o'clock and retred at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. His amusements were no more exciting than calls upon his friends and long walks with two favorite dogs. His death was primarily due to a cold contracted two months ago in calling upon Mrs. A. T. Stewart, but his system was rapidly breaking down by reason of his advanced age. He was burled from the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth avenue and Tenth street, of which he had been for years a member.

HIS TRUE STORY. Detroit Free Free.

A citizen was yesterday halted near the Soldiers' Monument by a frank-faced old man who

had a fence picket in one band and an old boot in the other. He said he wanted 10 cents to buy bread with, and the citizen replied: bread with, and the citizen replied:
"I don't know anything about you. There are lots of dead-beats and impostors around."
"See here," began the old man as he laid the picket and boot down, "I live on Croghau street, and I can take you to forey men who

picket and boot down, "I live on Croghan street, and I can take you to forty men who know it. We haven't had anything in the house for a week. Day before yesterday I began eating the pickets off the fence, while my wife commenced on a bedroom door. I knew everybody would think I was a liar, and so I brought one of the pickets along. There's the marks of my teeth to show for themselves."

"Yes, looks as if you had bitten in there," replied the citizen as he scanned the picket.

"I don't like 'em," continued the old man.

"The slivers kinder catch as they go down, and the paint gives me the heart-burn. After two meals I changed off on to brick-bats. I see you are astonished, but truth is my motto and here is the proof."

He pulled out a piece of brick and held it to the citizen's nose. There were tooth-marks, and no chance for argument.

"They don't agree with me," sighed the old man. "The per cent of nutriment doesn't hardly come up to my standard, and a bad, taste lingers in my mouth. I only ate half a dozen and then changed off to old boots. I take one out like this, soak it over night in strong lye, shake out the peng in the morning, and then we boil it with an old bone, sprinkle in a little bran, and the soup fills up, if nothing more. This is the fourth old boot, and I suppose I might get along all right for a week or so, but to-day is my birthday, and I thought I'd like a little bread to sort 'o commemorate the occasion."

The citizen looked at him, mouth open, and

like a little bread to sort 'e commemorate the occasion."

The citizen looked at him, mouth open, and not a word to sav.

"I suppose I might skirmish around and find an old piece of buffalo-robe and bake it for dinner, but if you had just as soon lend me 10 cents I think PII accept it."

The citizen handed out the money like a man in a dream, and stowing it down his pocket the old man picked up the boot and smelled of the heel, lifted up the picket and bit off a sliver, and said as he moved away:

"If you ever get down to brickbate call on me for a loan."

"Twas brillig, and the slithy toves Did gyre and gimble on the wabe; All mimsy were the borogroves, And the momeraths outgrabe.

Beware the Jabberwock, my son,
The jaws that bite, the claws that catch;
Beware the Jubjub bird, and shun
The frumious Bandersnatch. And, while in uffish thought he stood, The Jabberwock, with eyes of fame, Came whiffing through the tulgey wood, And burbled as he came.

tinued. About 25,000 square miles were traversed by the various parties. Some interesting Spanish minos were found in New Mexico. A survey was carried on in the neighborhood of Lake Tahoe, in California. The depth of the lake was found to exceed 3,200 feet. The examination of the Colorado River, with reference to determining the practicability of diverting it from its channel to irrigate the deserts of Southeastern California, has been completed. The lowest part of the desert is 200 feet below the sea, and it was found that an area of 1,600 square miles could be flooded; but constantly-shifting sands would make it a continual expense, and the evaporation from the surface of such a lake would exceed the water flowing in the Colorado. In a dry season. Thirteen atlas sheets of Lieutenant Wheeler's survey have been issued; they are upon a scale of eight miles to the inch, and cover a large part of Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado. The survey of the Territories under Profs. Hayden and Powell was carried on, and much has been learned of the region embracing Colorado, Utah, and Southeastern Nevada. A triangulation party climbed and measured Blanco Peak, near Fort Garland, in Colorado, which if not the highest, is next to the highest peak in the Zocky Mountains. It is 14,64 feet high. Over 50 of the most eleva'ed peaks in that range are in the State of Colorado, running from 14,000 to 14,500 feet, so close that the utmost care has been required to determine which is the highest.

CURRENT OPINION.

When is that "popular uprising against the infamy of the Electoral Commission" to begin! We were led to expect it on Tuesday, but in the three principal cities of the West the "uprising" was the other way.—St. Louis Globe Demograt (Rep.).

ing "was the other way.—St. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.).

Let us possess our souls in patience, and do nothing to throw impediments in the way of a policy which, although stolen, like the Presidency, from the Democratic party, is still the policy for which we have been praying for ten years.—Mobile (Ala.) Register (Dem.).

Wade Hampton pleading for his poor, bleeding South Carolina reminds us of the man who killed his father and mother, and then, when the Court asked him if he had anything to say before sentence was passed upon him, begged for the mercy of the Court because he was a "poor orphan."—Burlington Haukeye (Rep.).

The Albany Evening Journal is responsible for the rumor that "an open rupture is brewing between Tilden and Hewitt," because Tilden charges Hewitt with the loss of Louisians and the Electoral Commission; and finally because Hewitt made large advances during the campaign, which Tilden, of course, refuses to pay over.

Gov. Hampton and the Charleston Committee have assured the President that the removal of the garrison from the State-House will be followed by no disorder and violence. It is for the people, in their own interest, and for their own reputation, to make the promise good, proving, in the words of one of our most distinguished leaders, their capacity to rule others wisely by their ability to govern themselves.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).

We are exhibiting to the world the curious spectacle of a community which has reached a calm and absolute decision, but, nevertheless, is anxious and uncasy as to the movements of the other side. Everybody's mind is made up to the resolution that the Commission is not to be suffered to interfere, either directly or indirectly, in our affairs; and yet its movements, despite our fixed determination, continue to excite and occupy the public mind.—New Orleans Times (Dem.).

and occupy the public mind.—New Orleans Tisses (Dem.).

The Administration will inevitably be judged by the North, and sustained or rejected in the elections which are to come this year and next year by the results of the President's Southern policy. The country is now willing to allow that policy a fair trial, and hopes for a good result. But, if the result in South Carolina should unhappily disappoint the President's anticipations, it will then be too late to retreat or retract, and the President cannot expect the North to sustain the failure.—Detroit Post (Radical Rep.).

Says that gentle, mild-mannered Christian gentleman, Wendell Phillips: "The whole soil of the South is hidden by successive layers of broken promises made for the last forty years. She never has yet kept a promise. To trust a Southern promise would be fair evidence of insanity. The whole South stands to-day perjured before the world, her cartel of honor broken and forfeited." Such being the case, it is the duty of somebody of a religious turn of mind to take the South out and talk to her.—Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

Nothing so surely disarms hostility and weak-

Nothing so surely disarms hostility and weakens hate as the magnanimity of power. A Republican Administration—an Administration of
the almost solid North, which is known to be
supported by the conscience, the intelligence,
and the conviction of the industrious masses of
the Republican party, which should show sincore confidence in the honest purpose of the incere confidence in the honest purpose of the in-telligent citizenship of the South—would more effectually protect the negro and reconcile the country than an army quartered in every South-ern State and holding every Southern Capital.— Harper's Weedly (Rep.).

(Mas.) Republican (Ind.).

There may be those who can discover something in Wade Hampton's letter to the President at which to cavil. There are doubtless those who will sneer at his professions, and will refuse to somit that he is acting in good faith. We confess that we can find nothing in the letter to criticise, and what we have seen of the man encourages us to believe that he honestly entertains the opinions he expresses, and will, to his utmost, strive to carry out the purposes respecting the people of South Carolina which he has so plainly announced. . . We insist that, despite his peculiarities and occasional display of airiness. Wade Hampton has, on the whole, so conducted himself, the past few months, as to merit the respect of all fair-minded men, and is certainly entitled to the confidence of the nation, rather than to its prejudgment and condemnation.—Boston Journal (Rep.).

POR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO BUY EITHER houses or vacant lots in the city, Kenwood, or Hyde Fark are invited to examine our lists. We have several special bargains to offer. TURNER & BUND, Hoom 1, 1962 Washington 44.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE-EAST GROVE-BEAUTIPUL RESIdence lots, FULLY feet, for Sex, \$100, and \$125.

I dence lots, FULLY feet, for Sex, \$100, and \$125.

rich, rolling land; 5 minutes' walk from East Grave station, and 40 minutes' walk from Downer's Grove station, and 40 minutes' walk from Downer's Grove station, and 40 minutes' walk from Downer's Grove station, over 1,000 inhabitants, churches, schools, stores, etc. These lots are improving rapidly, with dwellings, shade-trees, sidewalks, etc., and are the cheapest fruit-class property in any Chicago suburb, and a spiendid investment. Low monthly commutation good on any train; 2 trains from and 8 to the city daily; also Sunday trains. Property shown free; abstracts free, Don't buy elsewhere before seeing this. STEKET & BRADFORIL, 71 Washington-st., koom 4.

TOR SALE, ERNIT, OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE S BRADFORD, 71 Washington-st., Room 4. \
TOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—HINSDALE houses and lots; prices and terms to suit everybody fare only 58. So for month, 20 trains a day; highest last of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 122 bearton-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SFRINGS. 9 MILES from city limits, on C., B. &Q. Railross, on casp, nouthly payments, 52-story houses and lots, new and complete, at Soot, 91.000, \$2.000, \$2.000; as 300; sea station, school, church, store, meat-market, etc.; houses shown free. T. C. sill... \$2.akeside Suitding. Dearborn-st.

OR SALE—THE FINEST SUBURBAN RESIDENCE
Foroperty in the market; grove lots, high and dry,
large in size, low in price, in Foot's Subdivision, close
to depot at Downer's Grove; also a few houses and lots
and a small farm. T. LYMAN, No. 17 Portland Block.

TO RENT_HOUSES.

Apply to owner, No. 100 Paulina-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT-#25 PER MONTH WILL RENT THREE—
story brick house 1920 West Adams-st.; \$20 per
month, three-story brick. 1022 West Adams-st.; \$16
per month, three-story brick. 497 and 519 Westernav.; \$18 per month, three-story brick, southeast corser Harvard-st. and Campbell-av.; \$15 per month, twostory frames, 10 and 30 Harvard-st.; \$10 per month,
two-story frame, 16 Harvard-st. Apply at 385 Westgra-av.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF VERY DE-strable brick houses on Ogden-av., between Ad-ams and Jackson-sts.; dlaing-room and kitchen on main floor; 8 rooms each; modern conveniences. YOUNG & SPICER, Room o Bryan Block.

TO RENT-1024 WEST MONROK-ST., SIR, PLEASANT 2-Story frame bouse, 6 rooms. GEORGE E.
FOSS, ROW West Madison-st., or WEST & CO., 245
Wabash-av.

South Side.

TO RENT-1127 PRAIRIE-AV., 1168 PRAIRIE-AV.,
1 and 118 Cottage Grove-sv.; all rood houses. Apply to F. W. BARKER, Room 9, 39 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
dwelling 1129 Prairie-av. \$50 per month. M. L.
PEARUE, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-120 VERNON-AV., A VERY PLEASANT
basement cottage, containing 8 rooms, bath-room,
etc. Inquire at 146 Vernon-av., or of MEAD & COE,
150 LaSalle-st. TO RENT—617 WABASH-AV., 4-STORY MARBLE-front. Carpets for sale.

TO RENT—A 2-STORY HOUSE AND BARN ON Thirty-grenth-st.. between Wentworth and Stayart-ava., house has 10 large rooms. Apply at brick house cast.

TO RENT-ON FRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN EIGHT-feenth and Twenty-second-sta, fronting the lake, location unsurpassed, a large and completely-furnished house, dining-room on first floor, to private family only. Address 6 is, Tribune office. Only. Address G 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHING—
ton-st. No. 455 Vernon-av., 10 rooms, \$25 per
month; Nos. 344 and \$46 Vernon-av., fine marble fronts,
at \$45 each: and two large bricks, good location, all
modern improvements, parlors, dining-room, and
kitchen on first floor, very choice, at \$35 per month
each.

Inquire at 347 Ohio-st.

TO EENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT Doness, with modern improvements; price, \$50 per ment. Inquire on premises, 32 Pine-st., corner indiana.

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D brick houses 123, 215. 217, and 219 North State-st.
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North Lasalie-st. with all modern improvements.
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dining-room on main floor; best location on North Side.
J. D. HARVEY, 97 Dearborn-st.

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POR SALE—BROWNEN BILLIARD AND A 15-BALL
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Clark-sis, and fasts. SIDNRY W. SRA, storage house lo and if North Canal-sis.

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Mouroe street, between State and Dearborn.

Monroe street, corner Dearborn. "Jack and Jill and "The Two Orphans."

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. The Chicago produce markets were generally active and stronger, with an improved demand for grain for shipment. Mess pork closed 20c per bri higher, at \$14.07\(\frac{1}{2}\) (314.10 for April and \$14.22\(\frac{1}{2}\) (50 May. Lard closed at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) (30 De per 100 hs higher, at \$9.40\(\frac{1}{2}\) (9.45 for cash and \$9.50 for May. er, at \$9,40,89,45 for cash and \$9,50 for May.

Meats closed \$6 better, at 4 \$6 for loose shoulders, 75c for do short risk, and 75c for do short clears. Highwines were quiet, at \$1.05 per galion. Flour was in good demand and stronger. Wheat closed \$2,25c higher, at \$1.32\\$ for April and \$1.36\\$ \$6.34\\$ for May. Corn closed 1c higher, at 40\\$c for April and 43\\$c for May. Oats closed about 1c higher, at 43\\$c for May. Oats \$1.32\\$c for May. Oats \$1.36\\$c for May. Oats \$1.36\\$c for May. Oats \$1.36\\$c for May. Oats \$1.50\\$c for May.

In New York on Saturday greenbacks quoted at 95 @95 c.

eminent Episcopalian ciergyman and hymn-writer, died last evening in St. Luke's Hospital, New York, aged 81 years.

The only difficulty in the way of Tweep's lease is said to be his obstinacy in refusing to "squeal" on the members of the New York Legislature and other persons of prominence who received substantial favors about the time the Charter bills were pend-

Minister WASHBURNE'S retirement to prirate life will not be without compensating mstances. As a private citizen of the United States he will be able to accept the der by the German Government of a magnificent decoration of a high German Order which he now must decline as the American representative in France. The proffer is nade as a recognition of the eminent servces rendered by him to the Germans in Paris during the war of 1870, and the decoraion itself is said to be a splendid affair of ewels gotten up at a cost of \$50,000.

Gen. GARFIELD is an honorary member of the Cobden Club, having received this distion in 1868 out of compliment for a out any reference to the tariff. Nevertheless, the fact of the honorary membership appears to have greatly disturbed the Pennsylvania protectionists in view of the con-nection of Gen. Garrigid's name with the Republican cardidature for the Speaker-hip. Even the chance of electing a Repub-Speaker by the votes of a few Administration Democrats is not sufficient to ron Congressmen of Pennsylvania when it o happens that a candidate is suspected of

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a meeting in Philadelphia yesterday to take action concerning the Issue raised by the Reading Railroad Company in refusing to employ engineers connected with the Order. Delegates were present from forty divisions in other cities, and promises were made to support the Reading engineers in the event of a strike. The Railre pany has offered to establish and endow a Mutual Benefit Association for such of but, as this proposition strikes at the very existence of the Order, its acceptance is a thing to be prevented at any sacrifice. It remains to be seen whether the engineers selves to be dragged into a strike for the sake of preserving for a time the au-thority and power of the central organiza-

in danger of being relieved of their portable cash by "road agents." The Indians are quiet enough just now, but their absence from the line of the crowded stage-coaches has only made room for bands of white desperadoes bent upon robbery and disagreeably indifferent whether they include murder or not. Our correspondent at Dead-wood writes of the recent midnight attack apon the Cheyenne stage within two miles of its destination, the killing of the driver, and the narrow escape of the passengers from a similar fate. Evidently the state of society in that country is not yet such as to effer many attractions outside of those which have to be dug up, while the prospect of being added to the underground deposits of the vicinity of Deadwood is one which comes home to every adventurous gold-seeker.

in New York City are undergoing investiga-tion with the result of establishing the ex-istence of a combination of Custom-House officials and importers who have been suc-cessful in dodging tariff duties on silk to the amount of from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 a year. By some means not yet fully developed, this combination of conspirators have been able to import and sell silks at prices below the cost of manufacture with the duty addd, so that a house like that of A. T. TEWART & Co., although operating its own setories in France, is unable to import the pods of its own manufacture.

been sold in Europe and smuggled into New York. Just how this could be done, A. T. S. & Co. have been unable to understand, and that is what the Treasury officers are engaged in trying to find out.

Two letters which we print this morning, written by Mr. E. V. SMALLEY to the New York Tribune, can be read with interest and profit by all who are concerned in the adjustment of the race and color question in the South. What with the eight years of carpet-bag misrule and robbery preceding administration of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, the unwillingness of the white population to engage in manual labor, and the shiftless, nthrifty habits of the negroes, who do all mequal to the knack of getting on in the orld, South Carolina seems to have reached point where something in the nature of a itical and social earthquake is needed to get things started again.

THE COUNTY RING. ois Legislatuse can honestly or reasonably refuse to give ear to the demand of the people of Cook County for a new Board of County Commissioners after the meeting of the citi-zeus that was held Saturday evening, the resolutions adopted thereat, and the simultaneous developments regarding the mismanagement and corruption in the Board.

Commissioner Fitzgeral was present at that meeting, and told how he had been fighting the Ring for six months, but was about ready to give up in despair. He says that the bad management of the last year will cause a deficiency of \$425,000 this year, and it will be necessary to close up the Hospital and Poor-House this summer, or borrow money to pay their expenses. He gives it as his opinion that it will take five years of the most economical County Government to get back where the county was three years ago, and the only safety to be sought is in a new deal. This is the candid expression of a man who knows whereof he speaks, and who will be legislated out of two years' longer term in case the Legislature shall pass the Cook County bill; the circumstances of the case lend Commi sioner FITZGERALD's words peculiar force and they ought to be given due weight by every member of the Illinois Legislature.

Scarcely a day passes when some new gridness is not developed at the second of the sec

evidence is not developed of the incompe-

tency or rascality of the present Ring ma-jority in the Board. The latest is in respect to the Court-House foundations. The con-tract for this work was awarded to Harms in the face of the fact that more competent persons offered to do it at a lower price; and, after the job was done, Harms came in with an enormous bill for extras. Yet now it is by HARMS must be torn up and done all over, at an expense of several thousand dollars to the county, because the founda tion has been badly and insecurely laid. Harms was watched during the progress of the work by a County Superintendent,—some incompetent person appointed by the Board and paid by the public, -and his salary, too, proves to have been just so much more mor ey thrown away. This single instance shows what may be expected if the entire work of building the Court-House be intrusted to these fellows. They have already exhausted \$1,500,000 of bonds, and will ask the coun ty to issue \$2,000,000 more for them to devour, after the fashion of the purchase of the Hospital lot; the County Board paid \$145 000 for that lot, and yet Mr. John WOODBRIDGE, a well known, responsible attorney of this city, stated at the Saturday meeting that Mr. Baldwin, who sold the lot to the county, had told him that he (BALDWIN) had received but \$100,000 for it. At the e ratio, of the \$2,000,000 to be expend on the Court-House the Ring would absorb half a million, for which the public would

get no consideration. It is high time to stop this. The people have a right to demand the privilege of electing a new Board. The Legislature has no right to refuse it. The County Ring, even now, will leave county affairs in almos as bad a condition as the Colvin bummer left the city affairs a year ago. If allowed to go on longer, matters will be in such a shape that recovery will be impossible. county bill, which has progressed in the Senate to a third reading, should be passed immediately, without delay for any purpose.

THE CANADIAN BUDGET. The English are not altogether satisfied with the budget of the Canadian Dominion, although they are willing to admit the inevitable considerations that grow out of the unfavorable circumstances of North American commerce since the panic of 1873. The London Times is disposed to attribute the comparative stagnation in Canada, and the deficiency in last year's budget, to the industrial paralysis of the United States on the one hand, and the unsatisfactory commercial condition of England on the other, which has essened the demand for the products of the

Dominion.

A leading article in the Times of March
23 touches upon one of the prominent
causes of the deficiency in the budget of last year, although it does not go to the root of it. After showing that, owing to the growth in the commerce and revenue of Canada since the foundation of the Dominion, there has been a temptation to launch out into the construction of great public works, some of which do not pay their working expenses now they are in opera-tion, and after deprecating the effect of tion, and after deprecating the effect of English opinion to commit the Dominion to the prosecution of this policy, the *Times* strikes at the wildest undertaking the Cana-dians have ever yet made, and the one which the Finance Minister in his budget recognizes as his greatest difficulty among the burdens thrown upon him of providing for mremunerative public works,—namely: the mmediate union of the eastern States of the Dominion with British Columbia by ailway. The Times says:

The afficulties of constructing the line are enormous, almost insuperable; the traffic upon it. If I were completed, would not pay the mere cost o carriage, while the maintenance of the permanen way would be an annual burden; and it is morally way would be an annual burden; and it is morally certain that for some months of the year the line would be absolutely closed. Yet the strongest pressure was put upon the Dominion of Canada to pursue this wild undertaking, and accusations of had faith were freely lunnehed against the Parliament of Canada because they retured to sunction the scheme. If the Government of Canada had been committed to it even more deeply than any one ever pretended it was,—nay, had the Canadian Parliament itself formally approved it, and entered into a pledge with the Government of British Columbia that the enterprise should be at once undertaken and completed,—there would still have been a perfect justification for the Government and Parliament of the Dominion in coming forward and confessing that, upon reconsideration, they felt they could not perform what had been promised.

The Times is of opinion that the fullest requirement of the strictest morality would have been against any loss from non-fulfill.

quo ante. There is another s which might have been made by the and which goes nearer to the real exigencies of the situation,—namely: that British Co-lumbia is too small to justify the Canadians lumbia is too small to justify the Canadians in involving themselves in a hundred or two hundred millions more of extra indebt-edness by building a railroad to keep that province in the Dominion. It would be far less inconsistent for the United States to spend a like amount in railroad building to keep our own Columbia in the Union. British Columbia, lying north of the bleak and inhospitable latitude of Lake Superior, has a population of not over 20,000 or 30,000 people, some of whom have been attempting to dabble in gold at a loss of two dollars to one invested. It has the most inferior agricultural resources, and its projective capabil-ities in general are poorer than anything we have on that coast until we reach Alaska. For the Canadians to burden themselves with the construction of two or three thousand miles of railroad through this bleak egion, across the American Continent north of Lake Superior, to accommodate a scanty handful of people who have no trade or ommerce to speak of, is the wildest of ab surdities,—especially so in consideration of the fact that the powerful and wealthy United States cannot finish its road from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, in the vas empire of Oregon. If the United State annot construct a road on a better route terminating in a productive country of great value, reaching a thousand miles of coast-line, with a hundred-fold stronger reasons for its construction than the Canadians have, why should they involve themselves in such a wild, impossible undertaking, simply to gratify the people of British Columbia If the handful of people in that province n for their few cart-load of produce, they can find it on our own road. and it is probably this general view of the situation that makes English capitalists so unwilling to lend money for this silly project, when they have already invested much in public improvements that do not

pay even their working expenses. With regard to some method of reorganiz ing the receipts of the Dominion, the Time suggests direct taxation in each province. At present, four-fifths of the revenue of Canada are raised by the receipts of customs and excise, and, of the remaining fifth, a very small proportion comes in from what can be properly classed as taxes. It suggests as follows:

At some day-not, perhaps, very near at handthe Provincial organization may be used to impose and collect a direct tax, a certain proportion of the proceeds of which should be retained for Provincial processed of which should be retained for Provincial necessities, and the rest transmitted to the Dominion Treasury. Whenever such a plan is realized, the beneficial effect of the liberation of trade it will make possible, through a removal of customs duties, will be immediately felt, and a great advance will be made in the progress of Free Trade on the American Continent. Our Canadian fellow-subjects should be emulous of the honor of being

THE POLITICAL ISSUE OF THE PUTURE The prospect for the elimination of the Southern color-line question from politics is already so clearly defined that people are beginning to conjecture as to wha issue will serve after that for a division into parties. In one form or another the differ-ences between the North and South have constituted the dividing-line ever since the formation of the Republican party. Before the War the issue was the confinement of slavery within certain boundaries; the War mancipated the slaves, and, since the War, the issue has been the reconstruction of the Rebel States and the assurance to the blacks of the political rights which naturally followed their accession to a free and equal condition before the law. The con cation of the States that rebelled, and the control of their Governments by the people of the South without military interference on the part of the General Govern ment, necessarily implies a guarante of the tranchise to the blacks, because the black vote will then be an important in teger which political parties, whatever their point of divergence may be, will endeavor to ealization of President Haves' hopes and ntentions, then, the "bloody shirt " will no longer be a stock in trade for political parties, and the African's place in politics will be as secure as that of the European classes in

the North. What is likely, then, to form the conspict ous political issue, on which men will divide both in the South and the North without reference to the sectional or race issues of the past? We think it will naturally be the comprehensive and absorbing question of Taxation, which includes the administration of the General, State, and Municipal Governments, and divides mankind in a popular overnment into taxpayers and tax-eaters This issue embraces in detail differences as to how much money shall be expended in the way of public improvements and on the public service," the limitation of the debt-contracting power, the ways and means of raising the revenue, the tariff as applied to the production of revenue the collection as well as the assessment of taxes, and the administration of the public moneys. It is an issue on which what may be called the self-supporting classes will be always practically in accord, whether they live north or south of Mason and Dixon's line, and whether it comes up in a national or local shape; and they may always expect to encounter the antagonism of the tax. devourers, including all those who cannot make a living outside of office-holding, the contractors and subsidy-hunters, the demagogues who persuade ignorant people that lavish public extravagance will redound to their benefit, and generally the impecunious and irresponsible classes who have no property representing surplus earnings, and who are indifferent to the amount of taxes imposed and the manner in which they are assessed and collected. On the one side will be ranged those who have property to be saved or devoured, and who can save more under economical govern-ment than they desire or hope to devour under extravagant government, and this class, as men of influence and employers, will always be able to control a large propo tion of those who have no tangible property, but whom excessive taxation will affect in-juriously to the extent that it cripples business and contracts the opportunity and pay for the working class. On the other side or the working class. On the other side will be ranged a large class of professional office-seekers and jobbers, including frequently men of means and influence, who hope to make more out of a prodigal system of public expenditure than they will pay in taxation, the ignorant people whom they can deceive, and the reckless classes who think they have nothing to lose and everything to gain by an era of extravagages.

era of extravagance.

The division of men into parties will ope-

rate, both North and South, in the first instance in the local governments. In the Northern cities the people are already beginning to understand that the great danger ahead is an accumulation of debt and the simultaneous growth of taxation for the support of the machinery of cities, towns, counties, and States. They see that their property is being practically mirriaged. their property is being practically mortgaged to support the tax-devouers, and are begin-ning to organize against them. The Chicago election last Tuesday was a good illustration of the disposition on the part of the self-supporting classes to regist further encroachthe North, which are in a worse financial condition than Chicago, will soon be forced to the same sort of resistance; the law of self-preservation will assert itself if their own intelligence and prudence do not impel them to it. So States will imitate the them to it. So States will imitate the example of Illinois, limit the amount of indebtedness that public corporations may contract in proportion to the valuation of taxable property, prohibit the issue of bonds for public improvements to be approved by popular vote, and otherwise provide checks upon the great of the tax degree of the law of upon the greed of the tax-devourers. In the South, very much the same process will nec-essarily be adopted. If the carpet-bag poli-ticians are forced to give way, a class of native politicians will come to the front with the ambition and purpose of acquirin for themselves the same opportunities for public plunder which the carpet-baggers en-joyed and which originally induced them to become itinerant politicians. The rapacity of this class of politicians will be resisted at the South by the men who have still some property to save, by those who are willing to work and acquire property of their own, and by all who foresee that their own future depends upon the restoration of business property and the development of the material resources of their country. As to the blacks, some of them will side with the taxdevourers to get their share, and others will be betrayed and deceived by the demagogues; but there will be large numbers on the other hand, who will be influenced

by their employers, who will have prop-erty of their own to protect, and who will be intelligent enough to understand that their own interests demand economy and efficiency in the public service. Here is a common ground on which the axpayers and self-supporting classes can meet the tax-devourers and impecun classes of both North and South. Their local purposes will gradually lead to a broader suggest community of action, and the mutual gement for local advantages will pronote such interchange of thought as to make combination easy for national purposes. The aggregate of local organizations will form national party. This issue will not require any new party names. The mass of the intelligent, taxpaying voters of the North already ng to the Republican party; the peop of the South who will be on the side of eo my will not hesitate to make a common cause with the Republican party, with the colorrace questions out of the way. The disntegration that will necessarily occur to ome extent will be gradual, and will not deuand any new party movement. The taxpayers will gravitate toward a common cenre, and so will the tax-devourers. The issu may be fought out as well under the names of Republican and Democratic parties as any

THE WEST-SIDE PARK MANAGEMENT The management of the West Side parks is ntrusted by law to a Board of seven Comissioners. Recently there has been reason o suspect that a majority of the Board have not in all cases acted in the interests of the people, and it is certain that there are at the law from serving longer. This is not a case for Legislative investigation, but for Ex-ecutive interference. We understand that the circumstances have been submitted to Gov. Cullon, and we have no doubt he will see his way clear to the removal of Messrs. MILLARD and HOLDEN at least, and the appointment to their places of gentlemen of large property-interests in the West Division, of personal fitness, and who are apt to manage the trust for the exclusive benefit of the pu ic. The Constitution clearly authorizes the Governor to remove any officer appointed by the State Executive "in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office," or he may declare the office vacant and proceed to fill it by appointment. Now, the act of the Legislature creating the Chicago parks and the present Boards requires that the Commissioners shall be "resident freeholders." It is alleged that two of the present members of the Board-MILLARD and HOLDEN-are bankrupts, and do not own any real property in fee simple: in that ease, they are not "resident freeholders," and are incompetent under the law to serve in their present positions. It is the duty of the Governor, under this state of facts, to remove these gentlemen, or declare their offices vacant, so he may appoint suitable persons of the proper qualifications before the Legislature adourns, in order that the new Commiss may be confirmed by the Senate and ente upon the discharge of their duties. There

beyond the present session of the Legislature; the incompetency of any of the Com-missioners demands their prompt removal, without any regard to the manner in which they may have discharged their duties. Judge Lawrence, one of the oldest jurists in he State, construes the law to mean this, and, in the course of an opinion, which has been submitted to the Governor, he says: It was undoubtedly anticipated by the Legislati that the Board would have the control of consideral sums of money, and in order to secure its prop application they enacted that persons who were to control it should not only be voters and residents. but also the owners of freshold property. None of these conditions of membership of the Board can be disregarded. It is also clear that when a memhe disregarded. It is also clear that when a mem-ber of this Board ceases to possess the qualifica-tions for membership required by law, and does not resign his position, a case has arisen when the Gov-ernor may properly remove him, and appoint one an-other person possessing the requisite qualifications. The term "incompetency," as used in the section of the Constitution above referred to, cannot mean merely mental, or moral, or physical incompetency to perform the duties of the office, but must also mean the absence of those qualifications, whatever

s no occasion to wait for an investigation

o do this, as this delay might easily extend

to perform the duties of the office, but must also mean the absence of those qualifications, whatever they may be, which the statute has prescribed as a condition for originally accepting, and, by implication, holding the office. I think, therefore, in such a case as that above named, the Governor may remove a member of the Board and appoint another in his place.

It is not possible, we think, to put any other construction on the constitutional provision, and, in this case, the power to remove becomes a duty to be promptly diswision, and, in this case, the power to remove becomes a duty to be promptly discharged, if it be a fact that any members of
the present Board have ceased to be "resident freeholders" in the Town of West
Chicago. The trust managed by the West
Park Commissioners amounts to several
millions of dollars, and several hundred
thousand dollars are raised annually from the taxpayers of the West Division to be currently expended for the maintenance and improvement of the parks. These taxpayers are entitled to the full protection of the law, which includes the provision that the Commissioners shall be suitable persons, and also resident freeholders,—that is, persons who shall themselves be interested as taxpayers in the honest and economical administration of the trust. Gov. Culton should give heed this reasonable and proper der

TEMPERANCE IN ENGLAND. Some time since we called attention to a new temperance crussed in England, intended to make some headway against the rapidly-increasing vice of intoxication in English towns, by the adaptation of the Gothenburg system, under the operation of which the Town Councils would be permitted to the ligner. purchase the existing interests in the liquor traffic and then carry on the business themselves. By this system, which prevails in Sweden, with good results in some places and bad in others, it was contended that the town authorities would regulate the traffic so to reduce intoxication,—the problem being to permit drinking but to prevent drunkenness. The agitation has recently taken the form of a resolution in Parliament, which, however, has met with heavy defea The advocates of the resolution, however, so far from being discouraged, are preparing for a fresh onslaught, and it is not impossible that the Gothenburg system will turn up quite as regularly in Parliament as the female-franchise bills do. The bill was originally drawn up with ref-

erence to Birmingham, where drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent, but as the author could hardly confine the operations of the bill to one town, it was extended to the Town Councils of all boroughs included in the Municipal Council set. The expense of purchasing the liquor interests of Birming-ham would have been immense, and it was probably this consideration that led to the defeat of the measure, the opponents contending that the city would have to start in with an investment that would involve municipal bankruptcy, although it was proposed to issue bonds and to help pay the on them by erecting large central halls where bread, soup, cheese, ale, and wine could be furnished at nearly the cost, and the profits, if any, devoted to the debt. The purpose of the measure was a good one without reference to the practicability of the Gothenburg system. Its aim was to diminish drunkenness, to place the whole liquor-traffic under police control, to stop the sale of liqnor to women and children, and to root out and suppress the hell-holes where thieves, desperadoes, and criminals of all sorts congregate. Perhaps in no city in the world is a measure of this kind needed more. Birmingham has a population of 300,000 people, and there are 1,500, or one in about every forty families, engaged in liquor-selling. There are three times as many liquor-shops as there are food and grocery shops, and the money that finds its way int clothes, and medicines. In managing this people are employed, and the constituener of the business is increased by the constant temptation which meets one at every turn. Women and children throng these saloons as openly as men, and drink as freely, and the drunkenness of Birmingham has become proverbial all over England, and almost as well known throughout the world as its iron ware. The success of the Gothenburg system in Sweden was relied upon to meet the case i Birmingham, and undoubtedly would do so were it not for the immense investment required before the Town Council could engage in the business, the possible avenues of municipal corruption it might open up,

Parliament, they may yet devise some means whereby their theories can be reduced to practice. It is only part of the great tem perance movement which is spreading all over England, Ireland, and Scotland. OBITUARY. CAPT. FREDERICK LABREUSE. Capt. FREDERICK LARRBUSH, a well-known citizen of New York, died in that city on the 3d inst., at the extreme age of 111, having been born in England March 9, 1766. The New York

usurpation, but an absolute moral crime. The measure, however, is in its infancy as yet. The agitation has only commenced,

and, as the advocates of the Gothenbur

system comprise some of the ablest men in

born in England March 9, 1766. The New York Tribune says of him:

He was a born subject of England, and he lived in the reigns of Gronde III., Gronde IV., William IV., and Victoria. His father was a Prussian, and the life of the son fell in the reigns of Frederick the Great, of Frederick William II., of Frederick William II., of Frederick William II., of Frederick William III., of Frederick William IV., and of the Emperor. He served in the French army, and he might have looked upon Louis XV., been acquainted perhaps to his sorrow with Hobbsteiners, Dangon, and Manar, carried dispatches to the Great Naforkox, assisted at the return of Louis XVIII. and personally encountered Louis Friedrick and the Third Naforkox. As soldier, he had served under the Duke of York, Jerome Bonarary, and the Duke of Wellington.

JEAN BAPTISTE MADOU.

The cable has already brought the news of the death of the renowned Belgian painter, JEAN BAPTISTE MADOU. He was born at Brussels in 1798, and pursued his studies under CELESTIN FRANCOIS, cultivating, like his master, the study of genre. Among his principal pictures are "The Strolling Players," "The Jewel-Merchant," "The Postscript," "Pages at the Farm," "A Row About Nothing," "The Admiring Peasants," "The Feast of Trouble," "A Fete at the Castle." He was a member of the Belgian Royal Academy, an associate of the Antwerp Academy, and Professor at the Royal Art-School of Brussels.

OBITUARY NOTES.

which have occurred recently are those of the Hon. Christopher Morgan, of Auburn, N. Y., Hon. CHRISTOPHER MORGAN, of Auburn, N. Y., who served two terms as Secretary of State, and represented New York two terms in Congress; of Monsignor Guerin, Bishop of Laugres, France; of Lady Annu Scott, the daughter-in-law of Sir Walter Scott; of Dr. Jeremiah B. Putnan, one of the oldest and best-known practitioners in Maine; of Hester Johnson, a colored woman who died in Baltimore recently, at the extreme age of 107; and of Gen. Addison Farnsworff, who served with distinction in FARNSWORTH, who served with distinction in the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion

The New York Times, the great Radical Republican of the Eastern States, perceives, just as THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE does, that there is a class of mischief-making implacable Republicans, and a similar class of implacable Bourleans, and a similar class of implacable Republicans, and a similar class of implacable Bourbon Democrate, who are opposed to the obliteration of color-line politics in the South, and are doing all they date do to impede, thwart, and defeat the President's Southern policy of reconciliation and peace between the races of white and colored people. It hits those pestificrous nails squarely on the head, as follows:

The extremists who, in the name of the Republican party, denounced in advance any concession which the Administration may make with the view of settling controverted questions in Londsians and South Carolina, are not one whit better than the vicient men on the other side, who have denounced compromise as treason to the Democratic party. Both classes are nuisances of whom the country would gladly be rid. Sinister motives underlie much of the seal which both affect. The purcose of the Democratic obstructives is very plain. They would much prefer a continuance of the present strife, which server to keep their party intest in the Southern States, and furnishes a rallying cry for it throughout the country. An arrangement that brings sectional reconciliation and peace will be a sore discouragement to the Democracy

The mania for Polar exploration seems to be on the increase. Notwithstanding Capt. Names' recent declaration of the impossibility of reaching the Pole, he has already been appointed to command an expedition via the east coast of Greenland. The Dutch are about to try another resulting personal Norway. Solitaberson Greenland. The Dutch are about to try anoth expedition beyond Norway, Spitzbergen, as Behring's Strait. Sweden has planned an expedition by the same route, in 1878. A Germa expedition is to start by way of the Siberia river Obl, and Russia also has an expeditional start of the Siberia river Obl, and Russia also has an expeditional start of the Siberia river Obl. river Obi, and Russia also has an expedition under way. And after all these expedition have departed and failed, like their numerous predecessors, and every expedition has left more or less of its members among the eternal icebergs, there will probably be others to pursue the fruitless errand. The Kingdom of Cathay, the philosopher's stone, the fountain of youth, all find their counterpart in the North Pole.

much like a jury packed to convict."—Springled Republican. It will have to Pack'ard to convict Nicholas.

PERSONAL

Miss Anna Dickinson has failed utterly in No. York as an actress.

The rival base-ball clube of New Orleans are th The rival base-ball clubs of New Orleans are the Custer Busters and the Buster Custers.

Lots of Broad-street brokers are, financially, orphans to-day. They've got no Pa ua' Ma.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Jack Niles, a celebrity in New York gambling circles, died in that city last week in wretched poverties.

lving with in London is Miss Blanche Grey, protego of Rose Eyinge, and a woman whom Hall once

befriended.

Joshus Gordon Brinckle, a Philadelphia lawyer, has abandoned his home and a lucrative business, to get rid of the persecutions of a young French girl whom he pretended to marry.

Charles Bradlaugh and Annie Besant, the well-known lady lecturer, have been arroated in London for publishing and selling the "Fruits of Philosophy," which is pronounced a disreputable hook.

Dook.

The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children found a 4-year-old boy who was under training as infant phenomenon to a circus. His body was livid with bruises, and his

whole system prostrated.

A French policeman arrested three pri A French policeman arrested three prison and, not having any handcuffs to secure them, just cut off their suspender buttons. Their ha were occupied in holding their trowsers on, he marched them off to juil.

The Mobile Register steps to the front, and with prodigious solemnity tells all about a 200-pound frog found on the wharf at the foot of Governmen street. It is surmised that the frog was subsequently run over by a railroad train.

A Nebraska man changed his name and made love to a Detroit girl. When he got tired and con-cluded to return to the bosom of his family he had an obituary published. But somehow the Detroit girl learned the facts, and she is on her way to Ne-

pers now.

England has a character who preaches women's rights after the manner of the Smith disters, of Glastonbury, Conn. Her name is Miss Rose Hall, of Middlesex, who has allowed her goods to be distrained for Queen's taxes, as a practical protest against the exclusion of women householders from

A man named Eagrey was tried recently at the Kildare (Ireland) Assizes for the murder of a nun. He went to a convent to see about some beads, and the Mother Superior fed him. He was left for a moment, when a scream was heard, and, when they found him, he was holding a dead nun by the threat. He was acquitted on the ground of Insandra.

St. Joe Heraid are arguing through their papers the merits of the Swayse murder. The Twees man calls the Heraid man "an unhappy wreck, a poor nered sot," and says that he does not propose to go out of his way to discipline his contemporary, but he will lick him if he sees him. Farewell, Tupper, bard and brother,

We shall never see thee more, Till our spirits greet each other, Gathered on the shining shore. But though Fate has thus bereft us, Plunged us into deep distress, Childs and Bolland still are left us, They shall make our sorrow less.

New York Sun.

They shall make our sorrow less.

—New York Sun.

The New York World is engaged in an interesting controversy with Madame Blavatsky concerning Oriental philosophy and religion. The journal draws on all the cyclopedias, and the lady uses stores of undigested scraps of Oriental knowledge. The chief point at issue appears to be whether a fakir wears breeches or not, the World stoutly maintaining that he does, while the lady considently asserts that those she has seen did not.

Mrs. E. R. Alden, of Cincinnati, has viewe as to the teaching of children. At the Sunday-School Congress she was asked a number of questions, and among them, How can a child be impressed with a sense of solemnity in prayer? Cannot say. What about allowing children some of their week-day amusements on Sabbath? The children must be amused; so better provide them with some sort of plaything for Sanday, a little better than ordinary days.

Dore has been working in secret for many mentles.

Dore has been working in secret for many months in a little sanctuary constructed inside his studio, and has at length revealed to his astonished friends a charming group of sculpture. It represents Love, mortal love, lying in the bosom of one of the Fates, who cuts the life-thread of those whom the boy has touched with ins dark—a work of singularly poetic beauty, the two signess arranged with infinite art, the this features and sinister hands of the old woman in strange contrast with the face of the old woman in strange contrast with the face of young Love, fascinating, seductive, yet not with-out a welrd and fatal look.

ont a weird and fatal look.

A correspondent of the London World is responsible for the following: "Close upon the Patti scandal comes the news of the unhappy matrimonial arrangements of Mmc. Hims de Murska. This gifted lady's husband, M. Stranbilla, amused himself during the honeymoon, according to Australian advices, by ruthlessly slaughtering the two small terriers of the songstress, her three canarybirds, a parrot, a monkey, and swe cate of rare breed, which she had acquired with difficulty and was maintaining at untold expense. I have the more sympathy for Mmc. Hum de Murska inasmuch as this is the seventh time she has gainly easayed to obtain a saitable pariner for life."

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY."

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAY."

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Dr. William Augusius Muhlesberg died to-uight, aged 81. He was widely known for his benevolence, and as a prominent clergyman of the Episcopal Church. St. Luke's Hospital was founded through his efforts, and he lived in the building, acting as rector of the chapel attached thereto, and devoting his time to the patients. He also planned the large charity at St. Johnsland, Long Island, which included a home for crippled and destitute children, another for old people of both sexes, and other departments. Dr. Muhleuberg was the author of many well-known hymns, among them: "I would not live alway," "Shout the giad tidings," "Exaltingly sing," and "Like Noah's weary dove." He publish a volume of "Church Poetry," another "Music of the Church," and the "People's Psalter."

dove." He publish a vultime of "Church Poetry," another "Music of the Church," and the "Poetry," another "Music of the Church," and the "Poople's Pasiter."

NEW YORK, April &—'the Rev. Dr. William Augustus Muhlenberg died in St. Luke's Hospital to-oight. His death has been expected or several days past, and he was surrounded by clatives and friends in his last moments. He as unconscious sine: Friday.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. SAN PRANCISCO, April 8.—A Tueson dispatch says that Indian-Agent Clum has demanded an investigation of what he declares false charges by Gen. Kantz. RORBIGN.

Intense Anxiety Regarding the Porte's Action on the Protocol.

England Using Her Stronges: .r. gument with Turkey for Peace.

Belief in Berlin that Russia Will Eventually Precipitate War.

Interesting Details Concern. ing the Members of the Turkish Parligment.

Present Miserable Condition of the Troops Composing the Turkish Army.

Just What the Gritty Little Province of Montenegro Demands.

A Comparison of the Armies of German and France.

THE EAST.

EPECIAL COUNCIL SATURDAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7—Evening.—An extraordinary council of Ministere was held today. Transmission of the decision arrived at
has not yet been allowed.

AGAIN YESTERDAY. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8—Morning.—The Cabinet meets again to-day, when definite resolutions will be adopted regarding the protocol questions of disarmament and negotiations with Montenegro, and they will be communicated to Charges d'Affaires to-morrow. Some unessiness prevails as to the result of the de-

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that notwithstanding a statement to the contrary in-telligence that the Csar will not go to Ems this summer, as has been his custom, is regarded as evidence of the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war in a few weeks. Should the Porte comply with the protocol, Russia will find new means to make war inevitable.

TRIB BLACK SEA.

Telegrams from Odessa received in Vienns report that hurried preparations are making is all ports of the Black Sea to meet the apprehended attack of the Turkish iron-clad feet. TAKE WITH SALT.

of the Time announces that, in compliance with the request of the Cast, Turkey has consented to be the first to disarm.

EVERYBODY STILL ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT. LONDON, April 8.—The Time' dispatch from

LONDON, April 8.—The Times' dispatch from Vienna says: "As is always the case on the eve of great decisions, rumors are circulating in direct opposition to each other. They merely indicate that the decision is still pending. Everything, however, tends to hasten it. There has been no lack of advice from England, who now takes the lead in negotiations with Turkey. Not a day has passed since the pro-was signed that the British Represents has not conferred with the Turkish minis-nor have those conferences been without re-for the rigid, uncompromising for the rigid, uncompromising attitude which the Porte was inclined to assume at first toward the protocol, regarding is as insulting and unfi-for discussion, has to a certain extent given way to better counsels. It would now seem that the danger of absolute refusal is more or less obviated, and that Turkey is inclined not, in-

deed, to accept, but to As a first preliminary, however, the withdrawal of the Russian declaration is demanded, which is considered an insult by Turkey. The point is considered an insult by Turkey. The point about peace with Montenegro should, in the view of the Porte, also disappear. As for disarmament, Turkey proposes to have regular diplomatic intercourse renewed, when direct negotiations might go on through Ambassadors by telegraph. As to the Russian declaration there, is not much probability that Russia will withdraw it, for she is bound to it in the face of Europe. Even if Turkey is made to see this, it is almost certain she will not send a special envoy to St. Petersburg, as such mission is looked upon in Constantinople as a demand by Russia that Turkey, should sue for peace at St. Petersburg."

The Times, in its leader, considers that its special announcement from Berlin that Turkey has agreed to disarm first may be premature, the precise character of the decision being yet

unknown. NO COMPROMISE. The Vienna correspondent of the Dally New declares that the temper of the Turkish Parliament regarding the protocol will not admit of any at tempt at a compromise.

declares that the temper of the Turkish Parliament regarding the protocol will not admit of any at tempt at a compromise.

TURKET'S PARLIAMENT.

Dispeties to London Tisses.

VIENNA, March 22.—A letter from Constantinople in the Frenden Biatt gives some rather interesting details about the members of the Turkish Parliament. According to this account, they complain of being made little of in the Capital. Whenever a passenger steamer arrives in port or a railway train is due, the Grand Visier sends one of his Secretaries to the landing-stage or to the station to loquire whether there any Members of Parliament among the arrivals, and if there are any, where they come from, what their names are, and where they mean to take up their quarters. In most of the cases this is by no means a superfluous courtesy, for many of those who come up from the more distant Provinces would be quite be wildered and foriorn in the Capital, and, if left to themselves, in spite of the suspicion innate in the Oriental, would fall into the hands of the numerous sharpers and adventurers of all nations and creeds with which Constantinople, more almost than any other Capital, abounds. The mumbers do not show themselves insensible to this attention bestowed upon them. They, as a rule, hasten as soon as possible after their arrival to present themselves to the Grand Vixier and to the Ministera,—to the former, according to the correspondent's account, in person, and to the inter by sending their cards. But, without exception, they so personally to pay their respects to the President of the Chamber, Ahmed Velik Erlendi, in his Tusculanum, in Hissar, and ask his advice about the formarities to be gone through, the presentation of their credentials, the choice of their seats in the hall of the Dara-Finun, or University, which had been prepared for the sittings of the Chamber. After their visit to the President the members as a rule, go to the House, in order to have a look at the localities and to alter them and the sittings of the chamber. Administration have been reformed from top they must be, therefore, reformed from top they must be, therefore, reformed from top the bottom, be thinks, and no doubt rightly, that the Opposition will in the first instance confine itself to insisting that the promised reforms should be carried into effect speedily and completely, while the Ministralians will be for leaving the matter in the

It anything, the aketch of the cor it anything, the aketch of the Frenders Blatt shows a certain the part of the Turkish members of the part of the Turkish members of their task, and a sort of growing the importance of the work to be debair own position, and this is abscould be expected as a beginning in experiment.

The attention paid by the Grand Vinembers on their arrival seems to the attention paid by the Grand Vinembers on their arrival seems to the attention paid by the Grand Vinembers on their arrival seems to the at members on their arrival seems to the attention paid by the Grand Vinembers on their arrival seems to the attention machine for the them inistry, and that the power which that Assembly is to have has, it is exercised, caused a certain respondent apparition of a full-blown in Turkey any more than this has either Continental countries, where any control, even after a good many tice, is still more or less in tarrivals of the for some time a mere form; but has proved invariably that life come forms gradually.

THE TURKISH AR

THE TURKISH ARI
FURCHASE OF ARMS AND AMADE
CONDITION OF THE TROOF
Dispatch to London Times.
Constantinopia, March 23.—Ti
Government seems possessed with
thought—how it may pile together
upon mountains of arms and musi
reads nothing in the newspapers bu
ments of the landing of Belgian cary
dreds of cannon, of the arrival of Am
with their freight—hundreds of
Henry rifies, and 10,000,000 me
ridges. The Turks seem to forget
rese not won by mere warilke stores. Henry rifies, and 10,000,000 metridges. The Turks seem to forget the ridges. The Turks seem to forget the reaction of the number of the stores, stout, valiant soldiers; that the difficulty of the handling of its number, ammen at the War Office in Constantino ficient in the very rudiments of strafor the handling of such bulky arms be of any avail against the immense f which, were Russia free-handed, the ultration of their tonesay victory over and over the 3,040 Russian auxiliaries, have deceived the world as well as as to the real efficiency of their armie. I have it on the very beat of author the morrow after the conquest of Alvidsorder among the victorious troop commissariat, in their ambulance, it means of transport, was so great and that they could not have moved one ward for weeks, and that it was only ultimatum and the ensuing armis saved them from the disgrace of about the inability to follow up their securing the possession of Deligrad. That disorder, I am been growing space during the sever of armistice and inaction. The Tidiers, brave and long-suffering men are driven to the end of all rule-and by the shocking treatment they outh hands of incapable and dishouest of the to contend with want of food, cle-ter, and proper hospital attendance, who could hope to beat the Russian troops is not to be found in the Otton or is there any one who can thin is to become of this army if all appreciations.

of war are removed, and if comes for disbanding the troops them to their homes, the alterna soldiers being either to stave by or to take by main force those me port which the War Office will eith on which so vast a part of the sources of this Empire is wasted, not used for the regular army, the Provinces, especially into districts and along the east and distributed among the of the Bashi-Bazouks. These irreg would be of no great use again enemy, and the task assigned to the be to overcome, and, in case of me and annihilate the Christian pop this is, after all, the real war to whi continuance of their armed peace lead them. Turkey, it is said, if a end approaching, will be sure to she die hard. So ane will, if she has on mies as she had at Scio, at Jeddah, cus, or in Buigaria to contend the Crimean war there is stance of the Turk presuming to earnest fight either with the titus the French and English. The uro mediate foreign interserence would done in former instances, paralys Turk's sanguinary instincts, and ps massacres which some idig suppose ference would provoke. Be it bor that all the clamor for war comulemas, Softas, and other religious but the real soldiers, who have s made money by it, beginning with the Minister of War, and going on Mukhtar, the hero of Niksich, are if or hard knocks, and ask for not than to be allowed to enjoy such they have put together, to live and the Montre Negaria.

or is there any one who can the sto become of this army if all of war are removed, and

MONTENEGRO. WHAT THE PUGNACIOUS LITTLE ST.
UFON.
Dispatch to London Times.
VIENNA, March 28.—It is officially

from Constantinople that the are Montenegro has been prolouged till April, inclusive. The Montenegric have been at last able to decipher the have been at last able to decipher the graphic instructions sent to them Nikita. They contain the concess have been already telegraphed from and undoubtedly show a consideration of the demands origin. They give up the claim seaport of Spizza, to the right the Moratscha, and to the fortined the head of the Lake of Scutarily the Montenegrin frontier, being as the dismanting of the works; out alon to Nikisch is unbeld. Still, respect a door has been left open compromise, as the limits of what Nikisch are not so precisely drawn as inal instructions, in which the old D to its northern entrance at Kristae wit would, therefore, seem that P. Would be well-asting or the new transfer of the cold. to fits northern entrance at Arista wit would, therefore, seem that P would be well satisfied with the wall the tolerably icrtiis plateau and be wanting the mountains right and left Pass, which would give him the cothe next plateau or basin of Gatschinght claim on the next occasion and the next plateau or basin of Gatschinght claim on the next occasion accessary to the existence of als prointed out before, the accession demanded by Montenegre is a quest and it seems to have been from the point in the instructions of ingrin Delegates to impress upon the advantage of making concessions in in its own interest. They have been at pains to show that if there is peace between Turkey and Monting population of the latter cught in a position to find the means of at home, and not be obliged, like the to emigrate to various portions of Austria in order to procure there is subsistence. It was, besides, that this might likewise be the best Montenegro from Russian induce remains so wretchealy poor as she must remain the pensioner of Russian that the the pensioner of Russian It would, therefore, seem to would be well satisfied with t

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THE TURKISH ARMY. es of German

PURCHASE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION—BAD CONDITION OF THE TROOPS.

Disadet to London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.—The Turkish CONSTANTINOPLE, March 28.—The Turkish Government seems possessed with only one thought—how it may pile together mountains upon mountains of arms and munitions. One reads nothing in the newspapers but announcements of the landing of Belgian cargoes of hundreds of cannon, of the arrival of American ships with their freight—hundreds of Martini-Henry rifles, and 10,000,000 metallic cartridges. The Turks seem to forget that battles are not won by more wardite stores, or even by are not won by mere warlike stores, or even by stout, valiant soldiers; that the difficulties of stout, valiant soldiers; that the difficulties of bringing an army into the field are proportionate to the vastness of its number, and that the men at the War Office in Constantinople are deficient in the very rudiments of strategy, unfit for the handling of such bulky armies as could be of any avail against the immense forces with which, were Russia free-handed, the Ottoman troops would be confronted. In the natural exultation of their too easy victory over the Servians and over the 3,000 Russian auxiliaries, the Turks have deceived the world as well as themselves as to the real efficiency of their armies.

I have it on the very best of authority that on the morrow after the conquest of Alexinatz the disorder among the victorious troops in their commissariat, in their ambulance, in all their means of transport, was so great and so general, that they could not have moved one step forward for weeks, and that it was only Ignatieff's ultimatum and the ensuing armistice which

that they could not have moved one step forward for weeks, and that it was only Ignaticff's
altimatum and the ensuing armistice which
saved them front the disgrace of showing their
utter inability to follow up their success by
securing the possession of defenseless
Deligrad. That disorder, I am told, has
been growing apace during the several months
of armistice and inaction. The Turkish soldiers, brave and long-suffering men as they are,
are driven to the end of all rule and discipline
by the shocking treatment they undure at the
hands of incapable and dishouest officers, and
by the utter improvidence with which they are
left to contend with want of food, clothing, sheiter, and proper hospital attendance. A treneral
who could hope to beat the Russians with such
troops is not to be found in the Ottoman service,
sor is there any one who can think of what
is to become of this army if all apprehensions
of war are removed, and if the time
comes for disbanding the troops and sending
them to their homes, the alternative for the
solders being either to stave by the roadside
or to take by main force those means of support which the War Office will either want the
money, or the foresight, or the honesty to supply.

Not a few of the cases of rifes and cartridges, securing the possession of defenseless beligrad. That disorder, I am told, has been growing apace during the several months of armistice and inaction. The Turkish soldiers, brave and long-suffering men as they are are driven to the end of all rule and discipline by the shocking treatment they nature at the hands of incapable and dishouest officers, and by the utter improvidence with which they are left to contend with want of food, clothing, shelter, and proper hospital attendance. A treneral who could hope to beat the Russians with such troops is not to be found in the Ottoman service, nor is there any one who can think of what is to become of this army if all apprehensions of war are removed, and if the time comes for dishanding the troops and sending them to their homes, the alternative for the soldiers being either to starve by the roadside or to take by main force those means of support which the War Office will either want the money, or the foresight, or the homesty to support which the European districts and along the massulman population, which is now being organized as a Territorial Militia or National Guard—new words intended to disguise the old institution of the Bashi-Bazouks. These irregular bands would be of no great use against a foreign

Territorial Militia or National Guard—new words intended to disguise the old institution of the Bashi-Bazouks. These irregular bands would be of no great use against a foreign enemy, and the fask assigned to them can only be to overcome, and, in case of need, to crush and annihilate the Christian population, for this is, after all, the real war to which the long continuance of their armed peace is likely to lead them. Turkey, it is said, if she sees her end approaching, will be suire to show fight and die hard. So she will, if she has only such enemies as she had at Scio, at Jeddah, and Damnascus, or in Bulgaria to contend with. Since the Crimean war there is no instance of the Turk presuming to come to carnest fight either with the Russian or with the French and English. The prospect of immediate foreign interference would, as it has done in former instances, paralyze even the Turk's sanguinary instincts, and prevent those massacres waich some idly suppose such interference would provoke. Be it borne in mind that all the clamor for war comes from the Ulemas, Softas, and other religious fanatics; but the real soldiers, who have seen war and made money by it, beginning with Redif Pasha, the Minister of War, and going on to Ahmed Mukhtar, the hero of Niksich, are in no hurry for hard knocks, and ask for nothing better than to be allowed to enjoy such fortunes as they have put together, to live and let live.

MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, March 23.—It is officially announced from Constantinople that the armistice with Montenegro has been prolonged till the 12th of April, inclusive. The Montenegrin delegates have been at last able to decipher the new telegates. April, inclusive. The Montenegrin delegates have been at last able to decipher the new telegraphic instructions sent to them by Prince Nikita. They contain the concessions which have been already telegraphed from Cettinge, and undoubtedly show a considerable reduction of the demands originally made. They give up the claim to the sesport of Spizza, to the right bank of the Moratscha, and to the fortified islands at the head of the Lake of Scutari lying close to the Montenegrin frontier, being satisfied with the dismantling of the works; but the pretension to Niksich is unbeld. Skill, even in this respect a door has been left open for further compromise, as the limits of what is meant by Niksich are not so precessly drawn as in the original instructions, in which the old Duga Pass up to its northern entrance at Kristac was included, it would, therefore, seem that Prince Nikita would be well satisfied with the walled town and the tolerably tertific plateau and basin, without wanting the mountains right and left of the Duga Pass, which would give him the command over the next plateau or basin of Gatschko, which he might claim on the next occasion as absolutely accessing to the existence of his people. As I pointed out before, the accession of territory amanded by Montenegro is a question of bread, and it seems to have been from the berinning a point in the instructions of the Montenegra, and belegates to impress upon the Porte the advantage of making concessions in this respect in fits own interest. They have been, therefore, at pains to show that if there is to be really bear between Turkey and Montenegro, the population of the latter gught to be placed in a position to find the means of subsistence. It was, besides, insinuated that this might likewise be the best way to free Montenegro from Russian influence. While she remains so wretcheally poor as he is how, she must remain the pensioner of Russia.

However much truth there may be really in all this, there are two obstacles on the pair of the Turks in the way o

looked upon by the Turks as more likely to lead to further trouble and pretensions than to peace and good understanding. Nor is Niksich the only point of difference which remains. There is, first of all, another territorial requisition which is still persisted in by Montenegro, and which has not been agreed to by the Turks. It is that of Koloaschin, in the north, where the headwaters of the Tara come out of the Montenegrin territory, and where there is a deep indentation into the latter, which the Montenegrins want to get rid of. The district claimed is of little economical, and even less military, value to Turkey, so some arrangement might be come to about it if the Montenegrins consented—as, however, they have refused to do—to a regulation of the frontier in favor of the Turks on the northeastern side of Montenegrin,—the country of the Wassojevici. This tribe inhabit the country round the Komand, the division which forms a sort of knot of the mountain chain on that side, and runs down to the left bank of the Lim, like the Cara, an affluent of the Drina. The frontier line on that side is more than any other disputed ground, so that no reographer, or any one else, could ever fix, even approximately, how far it extended towards the Lim. However, the mountaineers have succeeded in encroaching so far that they have got possession of the left bank of the Lim, and may bar the only road from Bosnia and though Albania, which from Bjelopolje traverses the narrow valley of the Lim. Natural as it is that the Turks should endeavor to secure this road, it will not be easy, even if Prince Nicita were inclined, to induce his subjects, one of the wildest tribes, to give up what they consider already their pasture-ground. Another difference exists about the stipulations to be made with regard to the Herzegovinian insurgents. seure upon them. Interore ocing an art shich forms an essential part of education in the Mohammedan East, the correspondent thinks been will be no want of orators in the Turkish Chamber. Although this opinion is likewise a carrect one, the flow of eloquence which might be expected in the circumstances will be considerably checked by the fact that in the sixteen-tongued Parliament the members will only be allowed to speak Turkish, which will be a bar to many of them, who, if even understanding Turkish, will not be, at least at first, in a position to express themselves in this language. Even the Turks by birth may be expected to be rather shy in the beginning, as the difference between the vernacular spoken by them and the polite language in use in the Capital is at least as great, if not greater, than that between the disects and literary language in the different countries at leasting the sketch of the correspondent

For who are they who do not know that the acts which to-day it is boasted are free are not dependent upon our power, but upon that of the present rulers, so that we can only perform them within certain limits, and for as long only as they are not prohibited? That upon them depends the exercise of these acts called free is—even if other evidence were wanting—clearly shown by the last laws we have already deployed, in virtue of which, with new and intolerance oppression, the free exercise of our spiritual power and that of the ecclesiastical ministry is limited and shackled.

He wishes that such persons could

inhinistry is limited and shackled.

He wishes that such persons could.

Hear the injuries and the fiscalts which are daily leanched, even in public Farliament, against our humble person, —injuries and insults for which individually we parion those inbecties who promesure them, but which cannot do other than offead the whole Church in the person of its chief, whom they would seek to deprive of that high authority, in the mind of the rithrul, which the Vicar of Christ requires for the supreme government of the Church. They would then be witnessed of the opprobrium and calamnies which in every way possible are vomited forth adily against your aublime Senate, and against the high dignitaries of the Church, with great disadvantage to their respective administrations.

He complains of profanations of the most agrust mysteries, of impliety and atheism honored daily with public demonstrations and solemn processions, of blasphemies vomited forth against the Church in the Parliamentary Chamber, where they have gone so far as to qualify her as abversive and agrressive, her liberty as wicked and fatal in principle, her doctrines as perverse, anti-accial, and immoral, and her infinences as hurtful to society. He would that these sustainers of his pretended liberties would wander through the city and Judge if the temples erected to false doctrines, its schools of error found at every corner, the many houses of perdition opened at every step, the most obscene and repulsive of speciacles presented to the eyes of the public make the position telerable of him who by the duty of his apostolic nilmistry ought to prevent, and would prevent, all these disorders, but who, on the contrary, is deprived of every means and of all power of preventing even one and of granding against the rule of son anny souls.

He them asks if it is not mockery to ask him to come to an accord with the Government, and declares that the world must be enlightened as to the value of the guarantees which a city and the exposed to the expose of the farmation i

nothing could be more opportune than that the holy pastors should Study to rouse up their faithful socks to act upon their Governments through the mesne allowed by the laws of their respective countries, in order to induce them to cast a glance upon the situation of the band of the Catalle Church, and novide in an

efficacious manner for the removal of the obstacles which prevent his full and real independence.

The allocution closes by asking prayers for the conversion of the Church's enemies and negling that there should be no cessation in the combat against the powers of darkness and the perversity of the age.

somewheth and been agreed to by the Turk.

It will all of dichases, in the north, where the negrin territory, and where there is a deep indipritation into the latter, which the Montality of the Common of the Line, like the Curs, an affinest the country count of the Manageriet. This tritis is also that side, and not study of the Curs, an affinest the Common of the Line, like the Curs, an affinest the Common of the Line, like the Curs, an affinest the Common of the Line, like the Curs, an affinest the Common of the Line, like the Curs, an affinest the Curs, and the Curs,

FRANCE AND GERMANY. THE ARMIES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES COMPARED. LONDON, March 24.—The comparative strength

of the French and German armies on a peace footing is as follows for the current year: The effective of the German army is fixed at 431,000 men, exclusive of the one-year volunteers, and the three years' service is strictly compulsory and personal. These forces comprise eighteen army corps, two of which are furnished by Bavaria, one by Saxony, one by Wurtemburg, and the other fourteen by Frussia and the States which are placed beneath her direct administration. The territory is divided into eighteen military districts, and, to facilitate recruiting and the organization of the landwebr, each of these districts is subdivided into division, brigade, battalion, and company sections. The effective of the French army is 467,636 men, divided into nineteen army corps, one of which is in Algeria. The territory is divided into eighteen regions, but only for the reserve of the active army and for the territorial army. The recruits are distributed throughout the army without reference to their place of birth. The difference between the two systems is therefore very marked, especially in point of simplicity and rapidity of mobilization. But the 467,636 men composing the French army are far from being the equivalent of the 481,000 men of the German army, and this for two reasons: In the first place, the corps of gendarmes, the Republican Guard, the firemen, and the native troops of Algeria, are included in the French total; and in addition the disbandment of the class which has completed its service always precedes by a considerable period the arrival of the class which succeeds it. The German army comprises 290 general officers of all grades, while the French army possesses 310 general officers on active service and 261 upon the reserve list. compulsory and personal. These forces com-

GERMANY.

LONDON, April 8.—The Standard's dispatch from Berlin says Bismarck will provisionally be contented with four months' leave of absence, but will not quit Berlin before the closing of the

ITALY.

NAPLES, April 8 .- Thirty armed internation alists made their appearance at Ceretto, in the Terri-di-Lavaro, yesterday. They fired upon the Carbineers and wounded one. Several of the band were arrested, and the arms of the others have been seized.

An Old Soldier's Fight with a Wolf.

Three young girls were minding a flock of sheep a few weeks ago at Vergt (Dordogne), when a large wolf suddenly appeared, and, separating some of the sheep, drove them before it. The cries of the girls irritated it, and passing near one of them, Marie S., it flew at her, knocked her down, and tore her savagely. Her cheek and upper lip were sadly injured. However, the dogs attacked the animal, and released the girl. The cries and barking attracted the attention of a man named Morean, aged 55, who had formerly been a soldier, and who, with his daughter, a girl of 18, was engaged in cutting woof. He came out of the thicket to see what was the matter, and found himself face to face with the wolf, which immediately sprang at his throat. He had no weapon, so he clasped the animal around the body, and they both fell together, rolling over each other. After a protracted struggle Moreau managed to get the beast beneath him and hold it firmly by the throat. He then shouted to his daughter, who came and dispatched the wolf with blows from a pickaxe. Moreau was much exhausted by the fight, but fortunately escaped with only a wound on the left hand. The animal was found to measure a metre and a haif from the nose to the end of the tail. An Old Soldier's Fight with a Wolf.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Another Remarkable Bank Robbery Committed in New York City.

The Sixth National, Corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth, the Victim.

A Safe Full of Silver Opened and \$2,500 Lugged Away.

Burial of the Dead Actors in the New York Bombshell Tragedy.

Recollections of the Horrible Barrett Hurder at Des Moines, Ia.

DARING ROBBERY. Special Dispatch to The Pribuse.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Sixth Nations Bank, at Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, was robbed to-day. About 4 o'clock this afternoon Officer Tripp noticed in passing the building and looking through the window that one of the doors of a safe was lying on the floor sur-rounded by burglar's tools. Looking at the basement he found the door open, and entering he discovered a large hole through the ceiling near the safe. From the safe \$2,500 in silver near the safe. From the safe \$4,500 in silver coin had been taken. It is supposed the burglars got into the basement Saturday night, and made the hole through the ceiling and then postponed further operations till to-day, when the barber, whose shop adjoins the bank building on Broadway, would close. When he left they entered the bank, and by means of sectional jimmies forced the safe-door from its hinges. They selected the safe in which the books had capacilly been kend but which he bear kend. They selected the safe in which the books had generally been kept, but which has been used latterly for the silver coin. It was one of Lallie's patent burglar-proofs, and contained \$5,000. The operation of forcing it was of the most daring kind. Any passer-by, chancing to look in at the window, could have seen the burglars at work. A merchant in a store two doors away heard strange noises, and made some investigations, but in the wrong direction, never thinking anything could happen in the bank. No policeman was about during the job, nor did anybody see the men leave the building with their plunder. They carried away all they were able to handle, getting half the amount in the safe. President Leland says it must have taken five men to remove the coin, and it is singular that such a number could escape observation. Last December suspicious-looking parties wanted to hire the basement-room, but were refused. The President thinks the robbery was planned at that time.

THE EMMA BARRETT MURDER. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Is., April 6.—on the 28th of August, 1874, this city was thrown into con-sternation by the discovery of a horrible murder committed during the night before. About the 10th of that month, a middle-aged and fine-looking woman came to the city, and at a hotel registered as Ella Barrett. She was fashionably dressed, and provided with an abundant wardrobe and jewelry. She, in a few days after, rented rooms on the corner of Seventh and Walnut street, over Farland's dry goods store, and hung out a sign as dressmaker, and fitted her rooms plainly but well, and, in making pur-chases, displayed considerable money,—not less than \$300 or \$400. Mr. Farland soon became convinced that she was not immaculate is conduct, and requested her to vacate the prem conduct, and requested her to vacate the premises, which she agreed to do in a day or two. That day a negro, Bev Graves, now in the Penitentiary for arson, cleaned her rooms; and, in settling, they had some words about 25 cents. Graves that night said to his wife that that woman would not cheat him again. The next day, seeing her curtains had not been raised, and thinking she was siek. Mr. Farland opened a door at a rear stairway in the store to call to her, when he discovered the stairs dripping with blobd. Further investigation discovered the woman lying on the floor, dead, her head crushed, as if with a blow of a hatchet. She had on only a chemise, unlaced gaiter-shoes on her feet, and a shawl drawn tightly around under her arms and over one shoulder, and thrown over her face. Her clothing had been taken, her trunk broken open and its contents strewn about the floor. No money could be found, though she had guite a

one shoulder, and thrown over her face. Her clothing had been taken, her trunk broken open and its contents strewn about the floor. No money could be found, though she had quite a large sum the day before.

Suspicion fastened upon Graves, and he was arrested, as were several others. The most skillful detectives of the country were employed to work the case up, but no positive testimony could be adduced sufficient to fasten the crime, and the matter passed into mystery. In the meantime, Graves was convicted of arson and sent to the Penitentiary,—everybody here feeling confident that he knew something about the murder, and that time would reveal it.

A few days ago, Policeman Brennan, who has always maintained that Graves was the murderer, went to Fort Madison with a convict. When there he saw a convict named Winners, who had killed a man at Red Oak, and from him learned that he knew something about the Barrett murder, and had seen her watch—a gold one—since the murder. Deputy-Warden Reynolds was consulted, and the two visited Graves in his cell. He at first denied all, but finally repented and made a full confession, which was reduced to writing, and which fully confirms the theory of the murder which was accepted at the outset. He says he got mad at Mrs. Barrett because she would not pay him for his work, and, while under the influence of liquor, he met Henry Redd and Andy Smith, both colored, and they determined on revenge and robbery. Armed with a hatchet, that night they went to a rear door and rapped. Mrs. Barrett came down a narrow stairway and asked who was there, she attempted to close it; but Graves thrust his foot inside, and he and Redd forced it open, when Graves struck her in the head with the hatchet. She fell dead instantly. He and Redd dragged her up-stairs and laid her where she was found. They then robbed the apartments.—Smith meanwhile standing guard at the street-corner. The hatchet and a bottle of whisky they threw into a man's yard as they went to Graves' home.

The next step was to confirm

The hatchet and a bottle of whisky they threw into a man's yard as they went to Graves' home.

The next step was to confirm Graves' confeasion. A witness was found who knew of the disposal of the clothing and jewelry. They were sent to Grand Junction by a negro, and there Andy Smith received them, by order of Graves sent by telegraph. Smith took them to Boone, where they were turned over to Redd, except the gold watch which Smith kept. Subsequently the clothes and jewelry were sent to LaGrange and Kcokuk, where Smith has since been. Smith was arrested here on suspicion; and, the day before, the gold watch was given to another person, who, being afraid to have it on his person, threw it upon the roof of a small house, where it lay until Smith's discharge, when it came into his possession.

Last Monday Officer Brennan went to Keckuk, with the understanding that, if he secured any new facts, he should telegraph them. Yesterday afternoon a telegram was received from him to arrest and hold Redd, which was done. Whan, the officer placed his hand on his shoulder, Redd quickly said, "I suppose it's that Barrett murder."

It is now believed that the evidence is complete which will fix the perpetration of this crime upon the guilty parties, who had all once before been arrested. All of them are noted for their bad character, having been several times engaged in cutting and stabbing affrays, robbery, etc.

After a protracted struggle Moreau managed to get the beast beneath him and hold it firmly by the throat. He then shouted to his daughter, who came and dispatched the wolf with blows from a pickaxe. Moreau was much exhausted by the fight, but fortunately escaped with only a wound on the left hand. The animal was found to measure a metre and a half from the nose to the end of the tail.

A Popular Chord.

Deiroit Free trees.

Brother Gardner was yesterday standing on the Post-Office steps, when an acquaintance came up and remarked:

"Well, you do look hard. Why, one would think you had lost all your friends."

"Well, I feels awful blue, I does," remarked the philosopher.

"About what!"

"About de fact dat I was 'spectin' a letter wid a bank check in it."

"And didn't it come!"

"About de fact dat I was 'spectin' a letter wid a bank check in it."

"And didn't it come!"

"Dat's what dey say in here. Seems to me dey would hand it out if de letter was dar, but somehow when I ze 'spectin' a letter of letter of the doesn't come, I allus feel dat de Post-Office folks air to biame for it, an' I feels like tearing de windows down to let 'em know dat I can't be fooled wid!"

Also be fooled wid!"

THE BOMBSHELL.

New York, April 8.—Yesterday's developments in the Jewett tragedy make the theory that Orville committed murder and stilcide more certain. Thomas Jackson, janitor of the building, corroborates Charles Tainter's statement that he witnessed the shooting. He was in a room above when the explosion occurred, and, rushing down, saw through a broken pane in the rear door of the office two bodies lying on the floor. In an instant four pistol shots were fired, whereupon he ran to the main office door, and, on entering, saw Tainter on the threshold of the inner entrance to the office, and questioned him, but received no rebly. The Coroner is said to have discovered important evidence regarding the affair, but refuses and members of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which decased was the Brevet-Lieutenant-colonely the

clergyman. The body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. The remains of George W. Jewett were also interred to-day in the same cemetery, having been brought over from Staten Island accompanied by relatives and employes of the firm.

WHISKY.

St. Louis, April 8.—The decision of Secretary Sherman in regard to the disposal of the proposition for a compromise in the whisky cases has created somewhat of a fluify here, and the Republican publishes some information respecting the situation which is interesting. It appears that there are now standing here against bondsmen in whisky cases eight unsatisfied judgments, amounting to about \$300,000, but the prospect of collecting it is very slim indeed, as most of these bondsmen have no means, or are so situated that nothing can be made out of them. Bevis & Frazer have paid \$15,000 to the Government, and five of the nine sureties of R. W. Uierici have compromised by paying \$15,000, leaving \$22,000 of the judgment against him unpaid. District-Attorney Bliss thinks that of this \$300,000, \$10,000 could be realized at once, and more in the course of time, but that no more than \$5,000 could be obtained on executions, if that mode of procedure is determined upon.

MOBBS KERRY.

St. Louis, April 8.—Hobbs Kerry, one of the robbers of the Missouri Pacific train at Otterville, in this State, in July, 1875, was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary yesterday at Boneville, where he has been in jail since his capture. This sentence is for obstructing the rallroad track on the night of the robbery. Another indictment for complicity in the robber stands against him.

A DUMB BRUTE. FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 8.—George Parker a deaf-mute of bloody propensities, this after-soon made an attempt to murder a young woman named McDonald, who is also deaf and dumb. He visited her mother's house, which he entered and locked. Then, producing a long dirk-knife, he sprang at his intended victim, but was intercepted by her brother, whom he stabbed several times in the head. The latter's wounds are regarded as dangerous, if not fatal. Parker was arrested and locked up.

THE BENDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—Ex-Gov. Osborne, of Kansas, who is here, says that there is no truth in the story that he had possession of the confession of parties who claimed to have participated in the lynching of old man Bender and his family while the latter were attempting to escape from Kansas, nor does he know that there was any such lynching.

A CRAZY MURDERER. A CRAZY MURDERER.

Apectal Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., April 8.—John Riley, a partlydemented man residing in West Galena, was
accidentally shot yesterday evening by his
brother Michael, also a semi-lunatic, and probably fatally wounded. The weapon was an old
musket loaded with a half-ounce ball, which
entered the body in close proximity to the
heart.

BLOODY MURDER. FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 8.-William Machamer, a farmer in La Grange County, Ind., was waylaid last night when en route home from Lims, and murdered. This morning his dead body was found in the wagon-bed, with his throat cut from ear to ear. There is no clue to the nurderess.

New York, April 8.—It is stated that the only difficulty now in the way of Tweed's release is his unwillingness to divulge the names of legislators and others who received bribes from him in connection with the city charter CHARGED WITH MURDER.

LEBARON, Pa., April 8.—Mrs. Sidney Miller,
wife of Joseph S. Miller, who was murdered

near here last week, has been committee the Coroner to answer a charge of murder.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. morning was caused by a fire in the hav-loft of a barn in rear of No. 50 Carpenter street, occupied by F. Muboldt. Damage, triffing. Cause,

was caused by a fire in a cottage at No. 165 Halsted street, owned by D. A. Skillman, and occupied as a photograph gallery by H. H.

occupied as a photograph gallery by H. H. Clynch. Damage, \$50. Cause, supposed to be explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The alarm from Box 235 at 4:15 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in a frame house, No. 23 Newberry avenue, owned and occupied as a dwelling by Patrick Curtin. The fire communicated to a barn and shed in the rear, both of which were totally destroyed, five horses having been rescued from the barn just in time. Damage to house and furniture, \$500; to barn, \$500; fully covered by policies in unknown companies.

The alarm from Box 282 at 11:10 last evening was caused by a fire in the engine-room of John Whitney & Co.'s flour-mill, Nos. 66-98 North Canal street. Damage nominal. The fire is supposed to have originated from hot ashes thrown in a heap against the outside wall.

AT NORWALK, O. CLEVELAND, O., April 8.—About 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the City Hotel at Norwalk, O., which, together with its conat Norwalk, O., which, together with its con-tents, was totally destroyed. Many of the guests barely escaped with their lives. The fire also destroyed Wheaton Bros.' meat-market, John Lee's liquor-store, J. M. Harkness' livery and sale stable, and two saloons. The contents of all the buildings except the hotel were saved. Total loss, \$30,000. Insurance very small.

AT MADISON, WIS. known as the Lake House, owned and occupied by T. S. Pnilips, together with a barn, was de-stroyed by fire. Nearly all the furniture was saved. Loss fully covered by insurance.

AT NORTHFIELD, CONN. Hartrord, April 8.—The factory of the American Knife Company of Northfield, burned Saturday. Loss not given. A hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

THE WEATHER. Washington, D. C., April 9—1 a. m.—For the upper lake region, and Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy, cooler. weather, northeast to northwest winds, rising barometer, and, in the southern portions, light the morning. Dime. |Bar. |Thr Ru. | Wind. |Rn. | Weather.



Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

McGracon, Ia. April 8.—F. Dupall and Perry Hamilton, young men of Prairie du Chien, attempted suicide, the former by shooting a shot-gun off in his own face, the latter by leaping into a well. They both were saved, but very much damaged.

CAIRO POLITICS.

CAIRO, Iil., April 8.—The Democracy held a meeting in this city last evening, at the Court-House, and nominated for the approaching city election the following ticket: Mayor, W. R. Smith; Clerk, F. S. Smith; Treasurer, F. M. Stockfieth; Attorney, W. Q. McGee; Mag fatrate, R. Fitzgerald. The Republicans v. 111

CASUALTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., April 8.—Reports from the northern part of Rock County say that the high water in the Catfish River has washed away the dams at Oxbow, Turnerville, and Fulton, and at the latter place carried away a flouring-mill. These disasters have raised the water here several feet, necessitating the tearing away of the flood-rates, and at Montercy the water has done about \$1,000 worth of damage. The river is now at a standstill, and no further trouble is anticipated.

anticipated.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 8.—A subsidence in the rush of water in the Raisin permits an estimate of losses by the late freshet. The city losses in damaged bridges and abutments \$10,000. The Mineral Springs Hotel and bath-rooms were washed away, involving a loss of \$5,000. The Lenawee County Agricultural Society in land and buildings washed away loss \$4,000. The Board of Directors of the latter yesterday voted to sell the present eligible site and procure a more suburban one with fewer water privileges!

BUN OVER AND KILLED. RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Prisons.

KENOSHA, Wis., April 8.—The sad news reached this city early this morning that Jacob Schlitz and his son, a lad of 15 years, had been killed last evening while attempting to cross the railroad track at the Burlington Crossing on the St. Paul Road, four miles west of this city, by the evening express going north. It is supposed the engine first struck the horses, as both were found a considerable distance from the crossing. The body of Mr. Schlitz was but slightly mangled, principally about the face and neck. The boy's head was horribly mutilated, the whole of the back part being crushed in. His body was found in a deep ditch near by. Mr. Schlitz was a wealthy and respectable farmer, living in Paris, Kenosha County. A Coroner's jury left here early this morning, but was unable to render a verdict owing to the absence of the engineer and other train officials.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuse.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 8.—A mixed train
on the Postville Branch of the Burlington,
Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway ran off the Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway ran off the track near Rowley last night. Several care were badly damaged, and a number of passengers injured. Mrs. Nye, of Maryaville, was taken up insensible, besides being badly cut about the head. It was thought she had received internal injuries. One of her children was badly burned by being thrown against the stove. J. I. Prentiss, of Cedar Rapids, received a severe contision on the back of the head, but it is thought he will soon recover.

DROWNED.

SCRANTON, April 8.—Joseph P. Conner, a prominent citizen of Columbus County, and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, was drowned, together with his wife, at the Upper Lime Ridge. While driving home from church to-day, their horse took fright, and, rushing down a steep bank, leaped into the canal.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The Captain of the schooner which rescued Maguire from the Roanoke states that he never contradicted his first statement regarding the disaster; that when taken off the brig he was nearly exhausted. He regards the rumor of the mutiny and murder of the Captain and passengers as entirely without foundation.

MAGUIRE.

DEATH FROM INJURIES. DEATH FROM INJURIES.

DAYTON, O., April 8.—Theodore Barlow, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Dayton, and a member of the firm of Egle, Barlow & Co., died yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received by being struck with a falling sign.

POISONED AIR. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 8.—Forbes Barr, aged 12, a son of James Barr, went into a well to-day to fix a pump, and was killed by damps.

A CAT-BITE.

Death Probably Induced by an Overwrought Imagination.
Dispatch to The Tribune. young man employed at the Grand Central de pot, died to day from the effects of a cat-bite received New Year's night. At that time, as Richardson was sitting in the parlor with the ladies of the family with which he boarded, they were disturbed by the mouning of they were disturbed by the moaning of a strange cat outside. He went to the relief of the animal, as it was a very stormy night. As he put out his hand to grasp her she sprang at him, seizing his hand in her toeth. He hastily drew back his hand, but it was only by using force that he could free it from the teeth of the

furious cat. He had the wound cauterized and dressed, and in a few days it was apparently dressed, and in a few days it was apparently healed, but Richardson became impressed that he would die of hydrophobia, and frequently railied by his associates. Thursday he was taken sick, and felt sure he knew the cause, though his physician said he was suffering from nothing but nervousness. At daybreak this morning he became delirious, and died some hours later. He had no spasms nor any indications of hydrophobia save an aversion to liquids. The doctor thinks he died from apprehension and fright more than from poissoning.

THE ENGINEERS. PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—The locomotive engineers had a meeting to-day, at which 350 members of the Brotherhood were present. Delegates appeared from over forty divisions in belegates appeared from over lorty divisions in other cities and in Canada, who promised to support the engineers of the Reading Road in case of a strike, or if discharged on account of connection with the Brotherhood. Fifteen fre-men who refused to take charge of engines have been discharged.

A HOAX.

New York, April 8.—Ship news collectors pronounce the report of the sinking of the schooner Maud Thompson in Flushing Bay, and the loss of four of her crew, entirely unfounded.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is a remedy for nervous debility, impovershed blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street. GARDEN SEEDS, Etc.

THING GARDEN SEEDS & FLOWER SPRING BULBS. IMPLEMENTS.

TWELVE YEARS OF SUFFERING.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE Is Prepared by Distillation.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inling Tube. with full directions for use in all carries, \$1.00. For safe by all wholesale and retail guist throughout the United States. "WEKES & PTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggista, Bost

COLLINS' **VOLTAIC PLASTERS**

"A WONDERFUL REMEDY."

Mesers, Weeks & Potter-Gentlemen: Your Collins
Voltake Plaster is a wonderful remedy. I have suffered
with a weak and painful back more than eight years before I sent for your Collins' Voltake Plaster. The pain
reached from my back to my sides and hips. My left
side and hip are feeling very well, but I think I required
another Plaster for my right side. I am so much insproved that I can walk and stand, but before I gut your
Plaster I was unable to walk or stand.
Respectfully yours.
Mics. HiCHARD GORMAN.
Lynchburg, Va., July 22, 1876.
P. S.—Since I finished my letter some of my neighbors have come in and wish me to send for some more
of your Plasters. I am recommending them to all my
friends. Please send me six of your Collins' Voltake
Plasters. Enclosed find \$1.25. Mics. GORM a.N.

Sold by all druggists for 25 cents each. Sent to any part of the United States and Canadas on receipt of 25 cents for one 18.25 for als, or 52.25 for twelve, by WEEKS & POTTER. Proprietors, Boston.

MASTER'S SALE

stone, and the manufacture of time; also one office safe, togother with all the remaining unsold personal property of said "Illinois Stone Line & Boring Company."

Terms of sale, for personal property, all cash; for real estate, one-third cash, and the residue payable in one year, with six (a) per cent interest, secured by the promissory note of the purchaser or purchaset, and symertgage upon the premises purchased, as provided in said decree.

Dated Chicago, March 29, 1877.

Minater in Chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County.

NISSEN & BARNUM, Complainants' Solicitors.

ADVEBTISING.

ADVERTISERS

ROYAL POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Absolutely Pure.

April 7, Morch 31, April 8, 1877. 1877. 1877. 1876. 51,609 64,404 68,830 665,530 788,173 208,611 775,743 115,022 102,005 12,2877 10,885 2,437 80,230 24,613 41,730 72,818 46,230 72,818 46,230 72,818 46,230 20,845 20,000 22,370

FINANCE AND TRADE.

provisions.

We omit the usual statement of grain in eight at We omit the usual statement of grain in sight at the close of March as not worth the room it would occupy. Many points are estimated; and the esti-mates for Chicago are far from what appears to be the truth. The statement gives us too little corn by nearly 500,000 bn, without including the quantity of grain adoat, and the stock of wheat is also wide of the mark. BREADSTUFFS INTO GREAT BRITAIN. Total wheat, cwts. 18, 915, 504 29, 704, 745
Sarley. 8, 36a, 221 5, 326, 363
Dats. 4, 578, 896 6, 847, 264
Peas. 898, 437 847, 264
Beans. 1, 192, 509 10, 834, 889 Total sp'g gr'n, cwts. 21, 750, 172 23, 720, 997 31, 041, 337 Flour 238,500 484,812 588,800 rance 856,809 786,905 613,987 rance 856,809 786,905 613,987 rites Nth America 97,844 188,033 143,762 ther countries 4 343,894 684,720 727,775 Total flour, ewis... 2,784,697 8,888,592 8,081,623 Grand total, cwts, 43, 450, 433 57, 402, 334 52,072, 262 CONFIDENCE GAME IN PRODUCE. To the Relitor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, April 7.—Under the above caption an acticle in this day's Tainuxa calls attention to the importance of the "good men of the Board of Trade" insisting that a member who faits and does not pay 100 conts on the dollar shall not be readmitted to trade till after his accounts have been examined and approved by an appropriate committee of the Board. I most heartily indorse the object of the article, and feel like urging the proposed action, and, with your consent, will wail myself of the use of your columns for that purpose. But first allow me to any, "the good men of the Board" have unade a movement in the direction you suggest, and they have provided a set of rules for the Association which, if applied by parties to contracts for the sale and purchase of property, would most effectually paid to the parties to contract for the sale and purchase of property, would most effectually provide the provide and become and they would most effectually per contracts of the way of selling short and buying hose rules provide that 10 per cent margin shall be kept would most effectually provide that 10 per cent margin shall be kept as the provide that 10 per cent margin shall be kept as the provide that 10 per cent margin shall be kept as the provide that 10 per cent margin shall be kept as the provide that 10 per cent margin shall be kept as the provide that 10 per cent margin shall be kept as the provide that 10 per cent margin shall be kept as the provide that 10 per cent margin shall be kept as the provide the provide the provide the provide the provide the contracts would exercise the from the contracts price, the seller for additional ket; and, in the event of the advance in the market price, the buyer can all on the seller for additional ket; and, in the event provide the provide p | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876. | 1876

for the weeks ending as dated:

April 7, March 21, April 8, 1876.

Flour, bris. 1877. 1877. 1877. 1877.

Flour, bris. 1878. 1879. 1879. 1879. 1879.

The leading produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and wheat corn, and oats were decidedly stronger, with not much change in other departments, though the general tendency of prices was upward. The advices from other points were encouraging to holders, and there was nothing in the Western situation to change that tone. The trading was, however, chiefly for future, though more was done for shipment. The later firmness was due to rumors of war feeling in Europe.

In dry-goods circles there was a reasonable degree of activity. At the leading wholesale houses a goodly number of buyers were to be seen, and their purchases, in addition to the mail and telegraph orders, made a handsome aggregate. Sheetipps and shirtings remain unsettled, but the general market presents a fairly sleady tone. Groceries were quoted in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Sugara were steady. Coffees, sirups, and molasses were easy. There was a well-sustained demand for the more staple dried fruits, and previous quotations were adhered to with firmness. Fish continue in fair request, and remain firm for most descriptions. Cod was easy, in sympathy with prices at the source of supply. In the choese market there was little doing, and excepting prime factory grades, which were scarce and firm, the market was weak with a declining tendency. Prices of leather were easy, owing to the quiet state of trade. Oils were in good request at previous quotations. There was a good demand for white lead at \$9.75 per 100 lbs. Coal and wood remained dull and unchanged.

The lumber market was fairly active, the demand being chiefly from the interior. No further reduction in prices was announced, but the market is unsettled, the fact that new lumber will soon be coming in making dealers anxious to sell and reduce stocks. The wool and broom-corn markets tion in prices was aunounced, the prices was aunounced, the fact that new lumber will soon be coming in making dealers anxious to sell and reduce stocks. The wool and broom-corn markets were steady under a moderate retail inquiry. Hides were salable to Western tanners and firm, notwithstanding the reports of weakness East. The seed market was quiet, but timothy and clover were hald simily at recent prices, the receipts and local market was quiet, but timothy and clover were held firmly at recent prices, the receipts and local offerings being light. Hay was quiet and unchanged. The salvance in freights has checked what promised to develop into a fair shipping movement, and the local demand is small. Poultry was firm, being scarce with a good local demand which absorbed the offerings. Eggs were weaker, and game was dull, in fact almost unstable. weaker, and game was dail, in fact almost unsalable.

Lake freights were rather active, on the basis of
3c for corn by sail to Buffalo, to load now. Room
was taken for 80,000 bu wheat, and 175,000 bu
corn, in addition to 25,000 bu oats by rail.

Rail freights were quiet at former figures, but
rates will be advanced Monday to the following
figures: To New York, 30c per 100 ibs on grain,
and 40c on meats. To Boston, Portland, and Providence, 35c on grain and 45c on provisions. To interior New England points, 35c on grain. To Liverpool, 44045c, specie, on grain, and 47048c on
provisions.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was active and stronger, at an advance of 10415c per bri, some brands being marked up 25c. The demand was chiefly for shipment, but there was also a fair local inquiry. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters at \$7.50; 3,025 bris spring axtras, partly at \$7.2567.50; 100 bris spring axtras, partly at \$7.2567.50; 100 bris spring superfines on private terms: and 50 bris rye flour, also on private terms. Total. 3,275 bris. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Choice winters. \$7.50 68, 25; medium winters. \$6.7567.25; low grade do, 86.2566.50; choice spring axtras, \$6.7567.25; low grade do, 86.2566.50; choice spring axtras, \$6.7567.25; spring superfines, \$8.0689.50; common do, \$6.7567.25; spring superfines, \$6.0067.50.

Bilan—Was in good demand and again firmer. Sales were 40 tops at \$15.559 left. On per ton free on board cars.

Muddlings—Sale was made of 10 tons at \$17.00 per ton free on board cars.

Conn. Mall—Coarse was nomings at \$15.75616.00 per ton on track. Sale was made of 400 bris fine at \$2.25.

Wiesat—Was active and somewhat excited, advancing 25c, and closing 15c brigher than the latest quotations of Fridsy. Liverpool was quoted strong, with cargoes dearer, and New York was active for export at lagge advance, some buyers' limits having been raised there is per quarter. The receipts here were somewhat larger, but nearly half was consigned directly to a local mill, and is not soing into wavefune at ali, while our stocks bid fair to show a resirence for this week. The situation alarmed a good mann at prices for this week. The situation alarmed a good mann at prices for this week. The situation alarmed a good mann at prices witch enable millers to take wheat firstly at full figure to the work of the sale 17, 999, 302 7, 592, 665 5, 000, 715 713, 677 2, 155, 189 15, 579, 091 colline when the second second

> at 68c; 2. 400 but by sample at 50270c on track. Total, 4.000 ba.
>
> BARLEY—Was more active, the trading being in cash, while futures were nominal. Seller April was held at 554c with 52c bid, and May was not mentioned. No. 2 in R. I. (se storage) sold at 58c, and cin Union (do) at 585c. Receivts in A. D. & Co. do in Union (do) at 585c. Receivts in A. D. & Co. do in Union to the consumers. No. 3 (de storage) in A. D. & Co. do in the consumers. No. 3 (de storage) in A. D. & Co. do in the consumers. No. 3 (de storage) in A. D. & Co. do in the consumers. No. 3 (de storage) in A. D. & Co. do in Union at 34c. and closed at 336334c. A good ead of the consumers and brew sample as \$1.0561.10. A good ead of the consumers and country maisters and brewers. Cash sales weekley (at 50 to No. 3 R. I. at 34c. I. 1800 bu by sample at 33cc381.10 on track. Total, 14, 300 bu. In the afternoon provides were firmer. Sales were reported of 500 bris meas pork for May at \$14.22%, and 250 tcs lard for May at \$5.50. GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$2,05:22.10.

BROOM-COEN—Was steady and in light demand. Following are the prices: Choice green hurl, 5:467c; medium hurl, red tipped, 44650; green brush, with enough to work it, 5:635/6c; red tipped, with 60,464/6c. red do, 36:35/6c; green, covers and inside, 46:56; red tipped do, 36:35/6c; inside brush, 32:4c; medium to choice stalk braid, 46:35/6c; inferior brush, 24:46:36; crooked do, 26:4c.

BUTTER—The market was dull and drooping for anything not answering to the description of choice. Shippers as well as the local trade seem distinctioned to order in advance of actual current needs, and the daily recipits now considerably exceed the sales. Consequently the feeling is depressed, and prices are alovly but surely working downward. We revise our quotations as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 24:4300c; medium to good, 18:22c; inferior to common, 10:214c; roll, 156:18c.

BAGGING—Seamless bags remain dull, and are not beld with any pronounced tramess. There was a moderate movement in burlaps and gunnies as nominally steady prices. We again quote: Stark, 23:4c; Montan, 25c; Peerleas, 25c; Ontarlo, 25c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 10c; American, 18:4c; Amoskeng, 10c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bq, 13:15c; gunnies, single, 14 e1sc; oc double, 24:234/4c.

CHEESE—Fire goods, being in scanty supply, were held with some show of firmness, but for the lower grades the market was weak and unsettled under liberation of the contrage of new skims. A contrage of the contrag

ply the rules of their Association and remedy the evils from which they so suffer? A BOARD OF TRADE MAN. PROVISIONS.

ds.

the number of hogs packed since March 1 to dates
estimated as follows, at the undermentioned places: Chicago, April 7. 1876. 1877. 1876. Chicago, April 7. 1876. 1877. 1876. Chicago, April 4. 25,00 22,000 Cedar Rapida, April 6. 11,519 02,700 Cedar Rapida, April 6. 11,519 04,784 16,501 St. Louis, April 2. 25,000 20,000 Indianapolis, April 2. 10,000 18,000

st.003. 1imothy, 35,0026, 30; No. 280, 88.00; mixed, 57.00; upland prairie, \$7.0027.50; No. 1, 35.5066.00; alough, \$4.5065.00.

alough,

Flooring, second common, dress Flooring, second common, dress Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch... Box boards, B, 13 to 18 inch... A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch... C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch... C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch... Common stock boards, 12 inch. mmon boards. 12 to 20 feet mension stuff. 10 to 18 feet. mension stuff. 20 to 24 feet. A. Sog. 20. 00 for hams.

[ALLow—Was quoted at 734@774c for city, and 7@ of for country lots, the inside for No. 2.

Oils—Frices of oils were the same as on Friday, and were fairly firm all around. Trade continues to impress and is now quite as good as in former seasons at a fixe pariod. We custe: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 184c; d. allipsis legal test, 190 deg. 214c; snow white, 190 sest, 25c; c. headiight, 175 deg. test, 25dc; extra lard oil, 83de 35c; c. headiight, 175 deg. test, 25dc; extra lard oil, 83de 35c; c. headiight, 175 deg. test, 25dc; extra lard oil, 83de 35c; headiight, 175 deg. test, 25dc; extra lard oil, 83de 35c; headiight, 190 deg. 190 d 126-146.

GARA—Mallard and red head ducks, \$1.50 per dox: canvas backs, \$2.25 per dox; small ducks, \$0.6975c per dox; subps, \$0.68.1, \$0.6975c per dox; subps, \$0.6875c per per dox; subps, \$0.6875c per per dox; \$0.6875c per per dox; \$0.6875c per dox; \$0

©1.00. Hungarian and millet were quiet and un-changed.
SALT—Was in moderate request and steady. Fine salt, \$1.30; ordinary coarse, \$1.70; dairy, without bags, \$3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, \$4.00.
TEAS—Business was reported fair, and the market was steady at about previous quotations: GINFOWDER—COMMON, 30635c; good do, 386400; medium, \$4650cc; good do, 50635c; fine,556600; finest, 106650; choice, 70875c; choicest, 856900; fancy, \$1.00 41.15. medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@00c; finest, opensor, choices, 70@75c; choices, 85@00c; fancy, 81,00

INTERIAL—Common, 50@35c; good do, 35@35c; medium, 40@45c; good do, 45@45c; fine, 50@50c; choice, 85@70c; choice, 85@70c; choice, 85@70c; choices, 50%85c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 85@70c; choicest, 50%85c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 50%85c; fine, 45@45c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 50%85c; fine, 45@45c; finest, 55@53c; choicest, 50%85c; ch nd beech-respectively. VEAL—Choice yeal was salable at 7@8c; and common at 4660.
VEGETABLES—Were abundant, and in fair request.
VEGETABLES—Were abundant, and in fair request.
Bermuda tomatoes, \$1.756,2.00 per box; green peas,
\$1.7562.00 per box; cucumoers, \$1.5562.75 per doz;
aev onlons, \$5690c per ja bu; onlon tops, \$2.0562.23per bu; spinsch, \$6975c per box; lettuce, 256946c
per doz; radiabes, \$0.840c per doz; pie-piant, 40660c per bu; spinach, 56:973c per box; lettuce, 25:9440c per dox; radiables, 26:940c per dox; pie-plant, 40:960c per dox; radiables, 26:940c per do

widnesday 5.488 4.697 1.349
Thirday 2.514 4.517 1.740
Triday 2.514 4.517 1.740
Triday 2.514 6.510 1.740
Triday 3.514 6.51

FOREIGN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

LIVERPOOL, April 7-11 a. m. -FLOUR-25-6d.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1. 11s; No. 2.

spring No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2; No. 11d; club, No. 1, 11s ed; No. 2, 11s 2d. Corn 22s 6d; old, 24s 3d.

PROVISIONS-POYK, 50s. Lard, 47s ed.

LIVERPOOL, April 7-2 p. m. -PROVISIONS-67s. April 7-3 p. m. Provisions—Lard.

478.

Liverpool, April 7—Latest.—Cotton—Market duple and easier at 6 3-16-36 7-16d; sales 5.000 bales; speculion and export 2.000; American 3.500.

Liverpool 6 aprovision of the control of the cont day, 11.49; June, 11.63011.84c; July, 11.77011. lugust, 11.83011.88c; September, 11.73011.74c; oher, 11.83011.88c; November, 11.44011.48c;

HAY-Steady; anipping, 70c.
Hops-Quiet but firm; yearlings, 6610c; New West h. 86130.

ROCKELES—Coffee unchanged, with moderate dend. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet unchanged. With moderate in

and unchanged. Rice unchanged, with moderate inquiry.

FETROLEUE—Quiet but steady: crude. 10%@11c; raned, 16%e10%c; cases. 21@**c8c; naphtha, 10%e.

Tallow—Firm at 888 1-10c.

Tallow—Firm at 888 1-10c.

STRAINED RESIN—Steady and unchanged.

SPIRITA TURPENTIEK—Steady, at 376-377-6.

ROSS—Firm; Western fresh, 16%e17c.

LEATHER—Heavy; hemiock sole, Buence Ayrea, and Rio Grade light, middle, and heavy weights, 20225c; California and common do, 21@*24c.

WOOL—Dull and heavy; domestic fleece. 35c; pulled, 20245c, unwashed. 1262 28c; Texas. 1362 28c.

Paovision—For—Market dull, closing firm; new meas, 314.50. Reef quiet; middles firm; Western long clear, 8c. city, 8%c. Lard strong; prime steam, \$9.85; May, \$9.80,59.85.

HUTTER—Heavy; Western, 10@19c.

QREERE—Market dull; 7601446c.

WILLS—Firm at \$1.08.

Pig-fron dull and depressed: Soutch, 28c.27.00; American, \$17.00@19.50; Russia sheeting, 11c in gold.

NAILS—Unchanged.

BALTHORE.

NAILS-Unchanged.

Baltrimore. April 7.—Flour-Active. strong. and buoyant; prices higher all around; Western superfine. \$5.5066.50; de extra. \$6.7567.25; do family. \$7.758.25.

Grain-Whest scarce. firm, and higher: No. 3 Western amber. \$1.65; No. 2 Chicaro spring. \$1.50. Corn-Western atrong and higher: Western mixed spot. 65460; April and May. \$440; June. 54460; steamer. 53460. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 436430. Hye steady at 736750. teady at 72675c.
CLOVES SEED Dull; good to prime, 146144c.
HAY-Prime steady and firm.

30,00@32

9.50@10.0

day; Fourth Grain, Flour, Bulk class. in bulk, per bri. meats. Cents. Cents. Cents. Cents.

Hogs. Sheen. 8, 535 104 9,747 1,405 11,458 2,240 12,240 8,569 16,785 1,097 7,500 350

8,705

66,063

.. 20,093

... 835 3,935 ... 800 2,809 ... 8,488 4,697 ... 2,514 4,517 ... 5,161 6,650

LIVE STOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN CITIES.

April and May, 54/50; June, 54/50; Steady at 72/6756.

Clover-Sked Dill; good to prime, 146/14/50.

HAY-Frime steady and firm.
PROVISIONS-Quiet, heavy, and unchanged.
BUTTELL-Dull and unchanged.
BUTTELL-Dull and unchanged.
COFFES-Dull; Rio cargoes, 15/46/16/16; jobbing, 153/620/66.

COFFES-Dull; Rio cargoes, 15/46/16/16; jobbing, 153/620/66.

WHISKY-Firmer at \$1.08.
RKCEPTS-FOUR, 2700 brts; wheat, 1.900 bu; corn, 75, 500 bu; oats, 2.300 bu; rye, 300 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 5.000 bu; corn, 77, 500 ba.

SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 5.000 bu; corn, 77, 500 ba.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—COTTON—Rasier, but not quotably lower.
PLOUE-Active, firm, and higher; No. 2 rod fall, \$1.58 cash; No. 3 do, \$1.546/1.54/2 cash; \$1.54 May.
Corn active bat lower; No. 2 mixed, 40/46/40/46 cash; \$1.58 cash; No. 3 do, \$1.546/1.54/2 cash; \$1.54 May.
Corn active bat lower; No. 2 mixed, 40/46/40/46 cash; Suga93/46 April; 35/63/400 May; 40/46 June. Oats firm; No. 2 rod fall, \$1.58 cash; No. 3 do, \$1.546/1.54/2 cash; \$1.54 May.
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Corn active bat lower; No. 2 mixed, 40/46/40/46 cash; Suga93/40 April; 35/63/400 May; 40/46 June. Oats firm; No. 2 rod fall, \$1.58 cash; No. 3 do, \$1.546/1.54/2 cash; \$1.54 May.
Corn active bat should be sugar, and the sugar, an

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7. -COTTON-Quiet and changed.

Figure Firm. with good demand; extra \$5.503
5.00; family, \$6.0066.25; A No. 1, \$7.00 \$7.50; fancy,
\$7.7569.50.
Gally Wheal—Demand active, and orices have advanced; red, \$1.55; amber and white, \$1.65. CornMarket dull; white, 42c; mixed, 41c. Olas fairly Uve, and a shade higher; white, 42c; mixed, 40c.

PROBLEM AND MARKET dull; pork, 214, 75615.00. Bulk
meats quies; shoulders, 554655c; clear ris, 57,6256c
meats quies; shoulders, 554655c; clear ris, 57,6256c
meats quies; shoulders, 554655c; clear ris, 57,6256c
meats quies; shoulders, 57665c; clear ris, 57,6256c
missix - Firmer, at \$1.04.

WHILWAUKER, WIS., April 7.—FLOUR—Firm and
higher.

MILWAUKER. Wis., April 7.—FLOUR—Firm and higher., GRAIN—Wheat strong; opened advanced 4c and closed strong; No. 1 Milwauker. Sl. 51: No. 2 do, Sl. 415; May. Sl. 425; You. 6. Sl. 415; May. Sl. 425; You. 8. Sl. 22. Corn higher, No. 2 nominal st. 440; ac web. 9. Sl. 20. Corn higher; No. 2. So. Rye higher and buoyana and higher; No. 2. Slo. Rye higher and buoyana and higher; No. 2. Slo. Rye higher and so buoyana and higher; No. 2. Slo. Rye higher and so buoyana and higher; No. 2. Slo. Rye higher and buoyana and higher; No. 1. Tic. Barley dull and easier; No. 2. Soring, No. 2. No. Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. Mess pork. Sliy-St. Prime lard. 94d. Dressed hogs steady at 6c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6. 500 bris; wheat, 7. 600 bu. Sulvasars—Flour, 6. 400 bris; wheat, 6. 400 bu. Sulvasars—Flour, 6. 400 bris; wheat, 6. 400 bu. Sulvasars—Flour, 6. 400 bris; wheat, 6. 400 bu. 80870s.

BOSTON, April 7.—FLOUR—Firm, with good demand and upward tendency. GRAIN—Corn quiet but drm; mixed and yellow, 50466. 909;c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 1 white, 536:550c. HAT—Western, 815.006;18.00.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. BUFFALO. April 7.—GRAIN—Corn generally quiet and firm; transactions light; the only sales reported were 8 cars new, track, 506:352c. Quotations of grain unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

New York, April 7.—The dry goods business is mederate in all departments. Brown and bleached cottons unsettled in jobbers' hands and some makes seiling very low. Prints in limited demand. Ginghams more active. Bress goods in fair request. Fine cassimeres and worsted coatings selling in moderate lots. Foreign dry goods quiet.

WOOL.

BOSTON, April 7.—Wool in fair demand, manufacturers only purchasing as wanted; dealers disposed to close up stocks as fast as possible. Medium and extra Ohio and Pennsylvania, 300-4246c; XX. 45-647c; XXX and above, 49-630c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 36-638c; combing delaine, 42-650c; pulled unchanged. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., April 7.—Market steady; state
white, 110-test, 15c.
Pitrasure, April 7.—Petroleum quiet and firm at
\$2.87% at Parker's; refined, 16%c, Philadelphia delivery.

MARINE. PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, wood; schr O. M. Forrest. Ludington, lumber; schr Souvenir, Pentwater, lumber; shr Gen. U. S. Grant. Pentwater, lumber; schr Driver, Alaska, burk; schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, bark; schr Granger, Saugatuck, wood.

The British Army.

The British Army.

Pall Mail Gasette.

It appears from the general annual return of the British Army for the year 1875 that the effective strength of the regular army on the lat of January in that year was 186, 432, all arms, and on the lat of December, 183,745. The average strength during the year was 184,669, composed as follows: Household Cavalry, 1,282; Cavalry of the Line, 16,112; Royal Horse Artillery, 25,520; Royal Engineers, 5,647; Foot Guards, 5,550; Infantry of the Line, 115,357; Colonial Corps, 2,298; Army Service Corps, 3,002; Army Hospital Corps, 1,299. The average strength at home was 97,193, and abroad, 87,476. Of this latter number 63, 105 were in India. The total number of recruits who passed into the service was 18,375, exclusive of those who enlisted for the colonial corps and others raised abroad. The number of desertions was 4,373, the number who rejoined from desertion was 1,914, and the net loss from desertion was 2,429.

The nationalities of the non-commissioned officers and men on the same date were as follows: English, 118,721; Scotch, 13,518; Irish, 39,366; foreigners, 2,506; not reported, 1,448. Their religious denominations were: Church of England, 114,148; Presbyterian, 14,336; other Protestants, 6,371; Roman Catholics, 29,374; Mohammedans, Hindoos, Jews, etc., 131; not reported, 1,501. As to educational requirements, 2,994 could neither read nor write; 8,655 could read, but not write; 79,236 could only read and write; 77,600 were better educated; and 1,501 are described as "not reported."

A sick cow in Hartford was treated recently to three paifuls of medicine, whereat the owner of the cow marveled greatly. "Why, bless you," exciaimed the physician, "that's nothing. Last Tuesday I gave a sick cow three painfuls of strong thoroughwort tea, boiled down black; three quarts of castor oil; a paiful of butternut bark tea, steeped down strong, and a quart of gin—and the critter died then!"

North German Lloyd. NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

SPAIN, April 21, 11:20 s m. EGYPT, May 5, 11 a. m.
ITALY, April 28, 3 p. m. THE QUEEN, 12, 2 p. m.

GREECE, April 18, 9 a. m. I DENMARK, April, 3 pm

GREECE, April 18, 9 a. m. I DENMARK, April, 3 pm

GREECE, April 18, 9 a. m. I DENMARK, April, 3 pm

Green, Drafts for 21 and upwards on Great Britain and

Ireland, Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st. Great Western Steamship Line OMERSET, Western
AUGAGON, Symons.
Cabin passage, 870: Intermediate, \$45: Sicerage
Scurrion Holcets, 812b; Froud Steerage certificate,
28. Apply to Wh. T. WHITE, 87 Clark 4. Michelland School Company Company
Securion Railpost. P. WHITE, 87 Clark 4. Michelland School Company
Securion Railpost.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

Scaled proposals will be received by the undersigned at the coline of Young & Barkus, Water-st., Toledo, until Monday, the 16th last., at noon, for the construction of a dock for the Columbus & Toledo Kaliroza at Onesan, at Toledo. The dock will be built in water about 20 feet deep, and cansist of a crib about 40 feet wide and about 1,000 feet in length, with a returning wing at each end shout 400 feet long. There will be about 90,000 cuble yards of earth-work to fill in. Plans and specifications will be on exhibition after the 12th last, at the above office, where any and all information in regard to the work can be obtained. Bidd will be received for the timber and earth-work separately. The Company reserve the right to reject awy

BLACK HILLS TRANSPORTATION We are prepared to transport goods from Sidn chrasks, the nearest point to the Hills on the time acide Raffrond, to Custer City, Deadwood, and or aces in the Hills. We will receive goods at Sidn ore them, and give through bills lading at an favorates as from any other points. We are owners that are the sidn of the si

leket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 71 anal-st., corner Madison, and at the depots.

Leave. Arrive.

Mail (via Maia and Air Line). S.00a. m. 7:03b. m. Ralamarco Accommodation. S.00a. m. 7:13b. m. Kalamarco Accommodation. S.00a. m. 7:13b. m. 10:25a. m. 10:

Ansa City & Denvar L.

Louis & Springdeid & T. Cast. 5 9:300 m. 5

Louis & Springdeid & T. Cast. 5 9:300 m. 5

ekin and order Fast Express. 19:30 m. 19:30 m LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAILEDAD. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

PITTSBURG, FL. WAYRE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Depot corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices.
45 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive. 7:00 p. m. † 7:00 p. m. † 7:00 p. m. † 7:00 m. m. † 7:00 a. m. † 7:00 a. m. † 7:00 a. m. † 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROOK IRLAND & PACIPHU RAILBOAD Dapot, corner of Van Buren, and sherman stoken. Trenet office 66 Clark-st., Sherman footes.

Comaha, Leaven with & Abch Extra 1500 p. m. 4500 p. m. 4500 p. m. 5500 p. m. 9235 a. m. 110700 p. m. 1 6250 p. m. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAIL-ROAD. Dep Express 8:40 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 8:40 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:20 a. m.

Prom Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Prom Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Depart. Arrive.

Step Express (except Sinday)... 9:15 s. m. 9:50 p. m. 7:45 s. m. CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE. *
rom Ry. Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-siz.

Deport. Arrive.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Explanation of Reference Marks | Saturday ex-cepted. Sanday excepted. I Monday excepted. Ar-rive Sunday at 8 a. m. | Daily. CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN BAILWAY.

Company | Co a-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.
b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive.

Office, e3 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwankee Express.

Milwankee Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesote Thro'
Day Express.

*10:00 a. m. *7:30 p. m. *10:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILEDAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-officer: so Clark-st., Paimer House,
Grand Pacific. and Depot (Exposition Building). torning Express | Leave. Arrive. | Section | S

BLUE BOXES Dr. France's Genuine
BLUE BOXES Dr. France's Genuine
Brigger Co. Appril 19 Health Grains. Appril 19
But Laroy, 91 Has Source das Feits Chama-

Men and women should be careful of thair. It is not merely an ornament; it is much a part of Nature's plan for the perfect of health and the preservation of life, as is other member of the body.

Men of science have searched long and itently for the best means of preserving cultivating the hair.

Thirty-five years ago, the eminent scholar of the perfect of the per

Lyon's Kathairon,

For the growth and preservation of the has The preparation spring into immediate as world-wide favor.

It was just what was wanted for the purpose LYON'S KATHAIRON has never been supplanted or cast asside by the people, for the very good reason that nothing equal to it has ever been found.

The consequence is, that the KATHAIRON has become more and more popular every year and is now in daily use by millions who understand its wonderful value.

Beatiles being the best hair dreasing ever produced, it will positively prevent grayness and will restore new hair to baid heads if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

If these things are so, is not such an article of the greatest value?

That they are so, has been testified to by those ands, and is abundantly proven by the history of the KATHAIRON for more than one-third of a century.

A FAIR SPECIMEN. I have been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a third growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE

1. To Cure Baldness. 2. To Restore and Beautif

Gray Hair. 3. To Remove Dandruff and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The KATHAIRON is no sticky, pasty sulphur and sugar of lead, to paint and danb the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvisoration. It is the most delightful tollet drawing known. No lady's or gentleman's tollet out is complete without LYON'S KATHAIRON.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Mail (vis Mais and Air Line).

Mail (vis Mais and Air Line).

Solo m. 7:00 m. 7:00 m. BALM

Ralamagoe Accommodation 8:00 m. 7:00 m. Holder Mexicas

Kalamagoe Accommodation 8:00 m. 7:00 m. Holder Mexicas

Ralamagoe Accommodation 8:00 m. 7:00 m. Holder Mexicas

Ralamagoe Accommodation 8:00 m. 7:00 m. Holder Mexicas

Ralamagoe Accommodation 8:00 m. 7:00 m. Holder Mexicas Maustang Liniment eells teady more rapidly than it did any more rapidly than it

AMUSEMENTS. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

THURSDAY Evening, April 12, Farewell Ben-WILL E. CHAPMAN, Manager of the Theatre.
The performance will commence with the DUMB BELLE

HAVERLY'S THEATRE, ROBERT MOWADE,
In his own version of
RIP VAN WINKLE,

And supported by a complete Dramatic Company.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

Thursday evening. April 12, Farewell Benefit to
WILL E. CHAPMAN. McVICKER'S THEATRE. Week commencing MONDAY, April 9, 1877, a celebrated comedian and character actor, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU,

p his original drama of American Western Life, KIT; OR, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
In preparation, "SAM," and the "OCTOBOON." HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK Billy Emerson's Minstrels. ADELPHI THEATRE.

THE EVENTFUL THE TWO ORPHANS.
Entirely New Olio.
JACK AND JILL.
TOST DENIER AS
GLOWN.

TOWN DENIER AS
GLOWN.

TOWN DENIER AS
GLOWN. MONDAY, APRIL 16,

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE. MUSEUM.

BEI COTTOPS VAUDEVILLE AND MVELTY CONPANT.

Rouses Crowded. Celebrated Lee Family.

The Two Oar Fans (Orphans).

Admission, 15, 25, 35, and 50 cents. No exist charge for reserved seats. SEWER PIPE, &c.

SEWER PIPE, DRAIN TILE. CEMENT, and FLUE LININGS. "ROAD AGENTS

They Make Their Appearant Black Hills Route.

The Cheyenne Stage Attacked wood City. Johnny Slaughter, the Driver, S.

the Heart. arrow Escape of the Pas Plying Bullets.

A Vigilance Committee F Large Rewards Off

Prom Our Own Corresponds

reaty, recently ratified, am right to construct over their reservands to the Black Hills from the M President then potified Gov. P. Dakota, of this clause in the treormed him that the Territorial formed him that the Territorial were then at liberty to construct Three Commissioners were then appeared by the commissioners were then appeared by the commissioners were then appeared by the commissioners was decided to make the for but two routes. According to the commissioners was decided by the commissioners about these surveys should bitsmarck and Fort Pierre. The Bismarck and Fort Pierre. The which, on another survey, to be incommissioners with the survey from Bismarck was made to be survey from Bismarck was made of Yankton, made no survey by Fort Pierre, but will on the retainers. is expected that these roads will opened and declared public highway understood that the Black Hills is territory lying between the two Cheyeane, and is almost surround country. What effect the opening of ways will have on the routes which

e reserved country remains to be SEVERAL STAGE LINES will soon be established on the and rumor has it current here the will be carried from Chicago to De for \$28. The three companies of troops broke camp on Spearlish and march for Red Cloud have been march for Red Cloud have been in an order from Gen. Crook, telegra-point, and delivered by messens Vroom in command en route, and return. Capt. Vroom's hasty dep explanation, as his departure, since ment of Capt. Tom Hardwicke's the Spearlish, False Bottom, and of the Spearfish, False Bottom, and of posed to hostile invasions. Capt. He there are few men better acquain dian character and their country sured the Captain that he would be hostile camp within three days' me No Indian depredations are repo-although they are known to be a the Bell Fourche River, about thir

here. BOAD AGENTS. Each coach arriving from eith Cheyenne, as they bring our only press matter, and regularly are a passengers, most of whom have Hills, is met on its arrival by a cons, some of whom gather from a of the above reasons, many from a osity and from love of the bust osty and from love of the bust ment attending the occasion. As because it is felt that each sta passes through a dangerous coun-or less anxiety is felt on that are Cheyenne coach, which arrived at Sanday last, rounded the Gen. corner into Main street, the crow-arrival missed the cheery call of the driver; missed the keen crack of the averaging trot of the teams. the sweeping trot of the tear proach showed that four unit the six lines instead of the t tofore, without a single n

valuable baggage over the dathrough the gorges, and canons they are in a perpetual gloom, all where a single error would result he county the county of the heid the crowd in silent suspens a stranger to the driver, I think been, remarked that "He guessed account for it"; rebukes came a score of lips, for "Johnny" Sie have been trusted by those who all the treasure of the Hills, and thave, been safely kept to the end any jour incurring period in upon have, been safely kept to the end anxious inquiries poured in upo sengers as the stage slowly rolled ping-place. The two men driving passengers; a third came forth srm,—this and the bullet-riddled plain as words could the story, as Indian murders, so common in the routes a few weeks since, ca all. We scarcely needed to ask

all. We scarcely needed to ask where, But no.
"What has happened?"
"Attacked by road-arents."
"Where?" " Two miles back, near the Ar

"Two miles back, near the Ar Run."

"And where is Johnny!"

"We don't know; we were upon, and he fell from his seat; killed or only wounded we can't. Thus briefly was the story told. G. S. Grey, agent for the Cheyer Hills Stage Company at this place stage and said all who chose to would be provided with horses.

I QUICKLY MOUNTS a miserable, fractious animal, whely objected to me carrying my withe bystanders quickly supplied in of six-shooters. Thus prepaged, heaviest one as a whip, I urged to fastest pace possible, out throughten."

fastest pace possible, out through the whitewood Guich, toward of the shooting. The ride cheerful nor pleasant, being knee deep, the air damp the way such that a foe, if so free concealed so pear the road that it the way such that a foe, if so me concealed so near the road that a lmife into a passer-by. But, a about a mile, I was gladdened the plunging, struggling horses. Seth Bullock and Agent Grey. Spot indicated suddenly, our hor sauding the air, could not be whether it was the body of the cealed foe, was uncertain. Spushed forward a few feet, and the remains of the driver. The instant emerged from behind a and the white rays fell full upon dead, which was ghastly white, as in life. The body was tender its resting place beside the road dead, which was phasely sind as in life. The body was tender its resting place beside the road Central Hotel in Deadwood.

The circumstances of the tree as follows: The stage slowly, with eight inside passen the seat with the driver, when men stepped close beside the side, and simultaneously two right, four of whom presente the fifth a double-barreled shot "Stop there! stop!" Meanwhithe stage had carried it bet brought it abreast of two on thrust their pistols through the the faces of the passengers. of the passengers, of the passengers, was seated middle seat, his legathough The revolvers being directly in lyely he seized one and attentrom its possessor, and in the drawn from the stage upon the was several times fired at thought best, as he express

THAIRON.

be careful of then ornament; it is a an for the perfection ion of life, as is an

airon on of the hair. anted for the purpose. I has never been sup-se people, for the very equal to it has ever the KATHAIRON

ECIMEN. for several years, con-used a few bottles of a surprise, I have a thick N L. DORRANCE. able with the KATH-

dness. and Beautify

Dandruff and

PER BOTTLE.

ENTS.

HEATRE. ril 12, Parewell Ben-HAPMAN. beatre.
chee with the
ELLE.

ge, for this occasion ILL E. CHAPMAN. INKLE.
ROBERT MCWADD

feWADE. Dramatic Company. lurday. 2, Farewell Benefit to

AY, April 9, 1877. VFRAU,

dthe "OCTOROON." HEATRE.

IS ENGLISH COMIDion, the most successindica of refused counter
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indicated and brilliance
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indicated in the AST WEEK

Minstrels EATRE. LOUISE WHILE
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E, Ac.

月日日 ININGS.

"ROAD AGENTS."

The Cheyenne Stage Attacked Near Beadwood City.

the Heart. Marrow Escape of the Passengers from Plying Bullets.

A Vigilance Committee Formed and Large Rewards Offered.

apwood, D. T., March 30.—The Red Cloud tresty, recently ratified, among other things provided that Government should have the right to construct over their reservations three roads to the Black Hills from the Missouri. The resident then notified Gov. Pennington, of Dakots, of this clause in the treaty, and informed him that the Territorial Government were then at liberty to construct said roads. Datota of this clause in the treaty, and informed him that the Territorial Government were then at liberty to construct said roads. Three Commissioners were then appointed but, there being a deficiency in the appropriation, it was decided to make the surveys for but two routes. Accordingly, it was decided by the Commissioners that these surveys should be from Bismarck and Fort Pierre. The survey from Bismarck showed the distance to be 244½ miles, which, on another survey, to be made on the return trip, will be shortened thirty miles, measurement being made by chain and odometer. The survey from Bismarck was made by Mr. J. Sonns, of Fargo. Messrs. Palmer and Wyman, of Yankton, made no survey coming in by Fort Pierre, but will on the return trip. It is expected that these roads will be at once opened and declared public highways. Let it be understood that the Black Hills is a portion of territory lying between the two forks of the Cheyeane, and is almost surrounded by Indian country. What effect the opening of these highways will have on the routes which now cross the reserved country remains to be seen.

SEVERAL STAGE LINES

will soon be established on the Pierre route, and rumor has it current here that passengers will be carried from Chicago to Deadwood City for \$28.

The three companies of troops which recently

broke camp on Spearlish and took up line of march for Red Cloud have been intercepted by an order from Gen. Crook, telegraphed to this point, and delivered by messenger to Capt. Vroom in command en route, and ordered to return. Capt. Vroom's hasty departure needs return. Capt. Vroom's hasty departure needs explanation, as his departure, since the disbandment of Capt. Tom Hardwicke's scouts leaves the Spearnsh, False Bottom, and other camps exposed to hostile invasions. Capt. Hardwicke (and there are few men better acquainted with indian character and their country than he) asserted the Captain that he would lead him to a

hostile camp within three days' march.

No Indian depredations are reported recently, although they are known to be numerous on the Bell Fourche River, about thirty miles from BOAD AGENTS MOTE HA

Each coach arriving from either Sidney or Cheyenne, as they bring our only mail and express matter, and regularly are crowded with passengers, most of whom have friends in the Hills, is met on its arrival by a crowd of per-sons, some of whom gather from one or another osity and from love of the bustle and excitement attending the occasion. As also, I think, because it is felt that each stage in coming passes through a dangerous country, and more or less anxiety is felt on that account. As the Cheyenne coach, which arrived at midnight of Sanday last, rounded the Gen. Custer House corner into Main street, the crowd awaiting its arrival missed the cheery call of the well-known driver; missed the keen crack of the whip and the sweeping trot of the teams. A nearer approach showed that four unskilled hands held the six lines instead or the two that had here totore, without a single mishap, guided the lumbering rehicle with its human freight and valuable baggage over the dangerous hills, through the gorges, and canons so deep that

And the street place of the think. A more reprosed showed interferent with the post of the

kept beside the "wheelers" discharged both barrels, the first of which tore the fiesh at the elbow of W. S. Ilar; passing down the arm, stripping the coat-eleeye from the arm, took off the and of the little finger of the ame hand, and then performed the deadly part of its work. Mr. I., sitting on the left side of the driver, on the same seat, the charge, after wounding him as stated,

STRUCK THE DRIVER

about an inch above the heart. The charge was nine buckshot, eight of which struck in almost an exact circle about one and one-half Inches in diameter; the ninth in the exact centre. As the driver fell from the shaft, Mr. I., fearing another abot, sprang after him, and as the stage passed, the horses of which broke into a run, caught hold of the hind boot, and thus escaped. Mr. Lake, who was left lying on his face, states that the robbers went to where the dead driver lay, looked at him a short time, and returned, he being by this time in a sitting posture. The captain of the robbers approached to within about six feet, the other four forming on either side, and about four feet in his rear, all leveling their pistols at him. The following conversation ensmod:

"Don't shoot; I am unarmed, and have no mopey."

"That's too thin; shell out."

"Don't shoot; I am unarmed, and have no mopey."
"That's too thin; shell out."
"That's too thin; shell out."
"I'm dead broke; if you don't believe it come and see."
"What is that around your waist?"
"My cartridge belt; my rifle is in the coach."
"Pass it over."
As Lake lowered his hand to loosen it he evidently became uneasy, and feared there might be a weapon there too, as he said:
"Hold up your hands again, I will take it off."

an attempt to get away is made, at once shoot a horse.

THE BODY OF ME. SLAUGHTER

was cared for by the Stage Company, who have offered \$1.000 reward for the arrest of the murderers. Sheriff Bullock also offers a reward of \$500, and the citizens of the city \$500 more. It is thought they cannot escape.

The position of the stage-driver is one of great labor and danger. Many all over the States will remember "Johnny" with what perfect good humor he would bear the annoyances and hardships of his business. None who knew him but have a good word for him and a tear for his fate.

The community is dangerously aroused at this and other depredations recently committed. A Vigilance Committee was formed last evening, composed of the best citizens, and, should the criminals be caught, the Sheriff will most likely be overcome and they lynched. The passengers on the stage attacked were Henry Lake, J. G. Wustom, H. Smith, W. S. Har, C. B. Bennell, P. J. Burns, F. Phillips, H. P. Bickford, and Miss Mattie Orel, of St. Louis.

LYNN.

LUMBER.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

LOCK HAVEN, Pa., April 8.—The prospects of the lumber-business of Pennsylvania this year are very promising. From all the lumber re-gions—particularly those of the Susquehanna, Delaware, and Lehigh Valleys—come the good

THE OUTH PARK.

If the control of th

SUBURBAN.

LAKE FOREST.

DESPLAINES.

Mrs. Laura Tisdale, of Chicago, gave to audience in the Congregational Church 2 evening humorous and dramatic readings. The Masonic party to be given Thursday. will be a fine affair. The supper will be the American Street, and the Street, and the W. H. Pettibone, of the Park, has be pointed Assistant Superintendent of the Topeka & Santa. Fe Railroad. He will is Kansas.

The Citizens' Independent ticket has gained day, to the surprise of all parties, the major in the First Precinct for the ticket headed by a Wood being very large, but the other precin readily overcame this majority, Brighton and the car-shops voting the Citizens' tighes.

SUBURBAN,

LARE FOREST.

Wednesday and Thamfely there was a yealth ear an interesting and the smaller close in Crocco at the Lances of the Greek and Latin classes as the Lances of the Greek and Latin classes as the Lances of the Greek and Latin classes and the Lances of the Company of the C

The control of the co

are will be a business meeting of the Irish ary Association this evening at their hall, corf Lake and LaSalle streets, at 8 o'clock, as malicious person who has thus far escaped ition yesterday afternoon buried a stone up a \$100 plate of window-glass at No. 778

up at the Chicago Avenue Station for bru-eating his wife and threatening to kill her, se is quite an aggravated one, it is said. Rt.-Rev. Dr. Hennessy, Bishop of Du-lectures Sunday evening at McCormick n "The Fidelity and Destiny of the Irish The proceeds are for the benefit of St.

as Gibbons was locked up at the Armory ay by Officer John Croak, charged with \$2.45 from William Shannon, while the ras saleep in Murtha's dee, corner of Clark vior streets.

Tuesday evening in the lecture hall of regg's young ladies' seminary, No. 17 South a street, on "The Student's Eyes—How lay Be Used Without Injury." Friends of cool and others interested will be welcome.

ly, one of the notorious Tally family, months ago was arrested for robbing a some \$50 in cash in a Madison-street who jumped his bail in Justice Pollak's respectively last evening on Clark street lyras. The bond for \$1,500 has since

siber, a saloen-keeper at the corner of reet and Archer avenue, and Joseph bartender, were arrested yesterday by keer upon a warrant for assault with a apon, procured by Mike Flannery. It at Flannery had been drinking at the bar aving the wherewithal to pay. A row luring which Flannery was severely wer the head with a billy.

Pinkerton's police yesterday captured two
a named John Redden and James Leone act of forcing an entrance to John
store, No. 223 Lake street. He
hem over to Officer Householder,
a they were locked up at the
harged with attempting a larceny. Durrencon Thompson & Templeton's bakery,
Handolph street, was entered, and a
dollars' worth of pennics were taken. It
that this job was done by the same par-

an unknown man that had been in ast two weeks was found in the lake of Twenty-minth street at 1 e'clock iternoon. It was taken to the thore an inquest will be held as remains were those of gas to years of age, five feet eight and complexion, matache, and mandy complexion, white shift, shift,

cests in silver and two nickels.

rder at one of the fashionable hotels, preapon his long acquaintance, asked the malork, pointing to a casual bell-boy, how
f those ignes fatul the establishment em"I don't know much about French," rea monarch of the counter; "what makes
it them that?" "Because," said the preous grees, "they are Wills-o'-the-Whisk."

rk said in an absent-minded manner that it
ry good, but when he was going off duty told
thi-clerk that in case the house took fire it
not be necessary to warn the occupant of

Schlick, landlord of the house No. 202 street, yesterday morning found Robert hauging to a hinge of the door in his having committed suicide during the having committed so had known defor some time, gave it his opinion as deed was done in a fit rary insanity, as Hepting was subject to and had frequently made attempts upon fie. Deceased was a native of Baden, 36 age, single, and a masic-teacher by profils mother is thought to reside in or lattimore. In the alternoon Coroner heid an inquest, and found a verdict in ce with the above facts.

or a new set of \$6 teeth, and a fan the one you've got on," an arted, remarking placidly, "The

They came near having a fearful domestic tragedy up in a West Washington street boardinghouse the other afternoon. The elderly husband of a pretty young woman, sadly given to flirtation, has been jealous as sin of a young man who sits next her at table, parts his hair in the middle, and sings tenor like a twenty-four cara tangel. Friday he said ostentationsly at lunch, "Louisa, my love, I must go up to Milwankee to morrow, and shall not be home till 11 or 12 at night. "Very well, Eugene, dear," she replied; "I will go up and see mamma at Evanston, and if I am not home till Monday you need not be alarmed. It is so lonely when you are away." The Adonis with the tenor voice said, in a manner of supererocation, that he was going to Bloomington contains ness, but horsed of taking his traveling satchel, but, stealing home noiseleasly about 6:45, he crept to his wife's sitting-room, and found the tenor there in rull rig, with an open-glass and a spring overcoat. "Villain! Base destroyer of my boarding-houshold's peace! Wretch! I have thee now!" hissed the husband, in low, concentrated tones, as he bounded upon the young man. Ere, however, he could reach the gay Lothario, his wife, dressed to go to the theatre, fung herself between them and hoarsely whispered, "Eugene, spare him, for Heaven's sake spare him! No noise; no scandal; think of what the boarders will say," "Where's my revolver!" hissed the infuriated husband: "where's my revolver, till I send him to the Summer-Land, to the Sweet Bye-and-Bya," "O, yes," cried he unhappy woman; "kill him if you like. I don't object, only don't kill him here, don't kill him ham now-kill him the next time you catch him."

FITTING HIMSELF TO BE INTERVIEWED.

A rather common-looking and coarsely-dressed person called at Tuz Thusuns office last aight and, inquiring for the city editor, said to that Office, who were the power of the person him to covet frame, that his (Mr. McPike; thai's who I was most laudable in him to covet frame, that his (Mr. McPike; thai's who I was most lauda

THE BRICKLAYERS.

Testerday afternoon a meeting of bricklayers, plasterers, and masons was held in Bohemian Hall, on Taylor, near Cansi street. William J. Gleeson was chosen to preside. The object of the meeting was to take steps looking to the organization of a co-operative union of stone masons, bricklayers, was to take steps looking to the organization of a co-bperative union of stone-masons, bricklayers, and plasterers.

Capt. William M. Stanley made a speech, in which he stated that a similar organization was statted last year, but failed. He was glad to see them, however, organizing for their own protection, and under one language. He held that they should work in maison, as in unity there was strength, and unless they did they would fail. They could not get any protection from legisla-

strength, and unless they did they would fail. They could not get any protection from legislation, and they therefore had to rely upon themselves. They should have a unity of purpose in their movements, and have their platform constructed upon a broad and liberal basis. They should see to it that the obnoxious laws which prevented them from collecting their wages from contractors after they had earned them be stricken from the statute books, and replaced by healthy laws. He spoke against strikes as being of injury to thouselves, by exhausting their means during its duration. Unity of action would give them power, and they could always obtain their demands when reasonable. He suggested that a Committee of organization should be appointed, to report at a mass meeting to be held in the future.

THAT ERE OFF HOSS. THAT ERE OFF HOSS.

AN HONEST PARMER INDEED, AND HOW HE AFFRAISED HIS STEED KILLED BY THE CARS.

A horny-handed old farmer entered the offices of
one of the big railroad companies Saturday and inquired for the man who settled for hosses which
was killed by the locomotives of a bloated corporation. They referred him to the Company's counsel, whom having found he thus addressed:

"Mister, I was driving home one evening last
week.—" "Been drinking?" sententiously questioned the lawyer. "I'm centre-pole of the local
Tent of Rechabites," said the farmer. "That
doesn't answer my question," replied the man of
law: "I's awa a man who was
bottling drunk vote
the Prohibition ticket last year." "Hadn't doesn't answer my question, "replied the man of law; "I saw a man who was boiling drunk vote the Prohibition ticket last year." "Hadn't tasted liquor since the big flood of 184d," said the old man. "Go ahead," "I will. 'Squire. And when I came to the crossing of your souliess monopoly,—it was pretty dark, and—zip; along came your train, no bells rung, no winstles tooted, contrary to the statutes in such cases made and, provided, and agin the Granger decisions, and—whoop! away went my off-hoss a secooting over the telegraph wires. When I had apacified the other critter. If found that ther off-hoss was dead as Perry Smith, mothing valuable and him but his shoes which most have brought say eight cents for old iron. Well—" "Well, you want pay for that ere off-hoss!" said the lawver, with a scarcely repressed sneer. "I kinder should, you see, "replied the farmer franky," and I don't care about going to law about it, though possibly I'd get a verdict; for juries lout in our town is mostly made up of farmers, and they kinder help each other as matter of principle in these cases of stock killed by milroads." "And this 'ere off-hoss," said the counsel, mockingly, "was a liambletonian coit out of an Abdaliah mare with seventeen Messenger crosses, wasn't he? He was rising four years, as be had been for several seasons past, and had shown 2.253/con a half-mile track in the mud, hadn't he? And you had been offered \$18,500 for him the day he was killed, but wouldn't take it, because you were going to win all the pursess in the Grand Circuit with him, and then going to move out to Newada and buy a siver-mine and a Senatorally with the proceeds? O, I've heard of that off-hoss before." "I guess there's a mistake semewhere, sonny," said the old farmer with an air of surprise; "my hoss was got by old man Butts' roan-pacing hose, Pride of Lemont, out'n a wall-syed no account mare of my own, and, now that he's dead, I may say that he was fined for furious

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. Wirster's German Dramatic Company, at the New Chicago Theatre, are no longer patronized as they were formerly. This falling off in the attendance must not alone be attributed to the withdrawal of Miss Von Stammwitz from the company, for there are numerous other causes which keep the people from patronizing this theatre as liberally as they used to, principal among which are the dull times. The prices at the German Theatre are high,—almost too high for these times;—but it must be considered that Mr. Wurster's, company is an expensive one, and if he reduced prices he could not possibly make expenses, especially as the theatre is small and performances can be given out once a week. Miss Mary Wolf, while she is not as fine a tragedienne as Miss Von Stammwitz, is yet an actress of no the theatre is small and performances can be given but once a week. Miss Mary Wolf, while she is not as fine a tragedienne as Miss Von Stammwitz, is yet an actresss of no ordinary merit, and in comedies she is very useful, even more so than her predecessor has been. The cause of her not drawing as good houses as she did last season is principally to be looked for in the fact that the times are much duller and her style of acting is too well known to the patrons of this theatre, who continually want to see something new. The rest of the company is very talented, and particularly adapted for the representation of such comedies as the one brought out at this house last evening, and there is no reason why such plays should not draw out good houses to the end of the season. The play produced is entitled "Buergerlich und Romantisch" (Clisen-like and Romantic). It is a sparkling comedy of much merit, and has never before been performed in this city. While the performance was not perfect, yet it was as good as could possibly have been expected, and the actors sustained their parts very creditably. Mr. Brockman gave a very finished representation of the light-minded and love-smitten watering-place Superintendent. Stitig. Mr. Donald was good as Judge Zabern. Mr. Von Der Osten was better as Baron Ringelstein than we have seen him for some time past. Mr. Koch as Unraw could hardly have been better. Mr. Meyer was very dinified as President Von Steis. Miss Wolf's Kutharine Von Rosen was a creditable, but not a great, performance. The great trouble with Miss Wolf is that she never changes her identity. Mrs. Horn and Miss Lindoman deserve favorable mention for the correct interpretation of their respective parts.

A complimentary benefit concert will be given to ties Grace Hattie Greene by the Fourth Unitarian Miss Grace nature Greene by the Fourth Unitarian Society at its hall, No. 789 Cottage Grove avenue, to-morrow evening, on which occasion the benedicary will be assisted by Mrs. E. A. Jewett, Miss Emma Baker, Messrs. John McWade, F. W. Root, J. P. Paxton, and Mrs. Dainty, the well-known

o. the following new music: "When Thou Wert

Co. the following new music: "When Thou Wert Young and Fsir," quartet for mixed voices, by J. W. Pratt; "Troubles of the Fussys," by C. G. St. Clair; "Moody's Triumphal March," by H. T. Merrill; "Some Twenty Years or More," song and chorus, by George B. Chase; "Bessie Ailean," song and chorus, by G. W. Persley; and "Lift Your Light up Higher," sacred song and chorus, by H. T. Merrill. by H. T. Merrill.

The choir of the English Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity will give a concert Tuesday evening. April 10, at the church corner of Dearborn avenue and Erie street, assisted by Misses Emma Larson, Anna Swenson, Mary Mueller, and Allie Lawrence, Messes. J. F. Charleston, M. Olson, R. D. Milly, and J. F. Hattsteadt, of Chicago Musical College. The concert will be under the direction of Mr. M. D. Stecher, organist of the church.

the direction of Mr. M. D. Stecher, organist of the church.

THE SWEDISH CONCERT
at the North Side Turner Hall last Saturday evening was largely attended, but, owing to the indisposition of their leading soprano, many changes were made, which greatly detracted from the merit of the entertainment. The choruses, however, were well sustained. The leading attractions of the evening were Mame. Christine Nielson (of the Hershey School), pianist, and Miss Emms Larson, a pupil of Sig. Carrozzi, vocalist. Mme. Nielson has a fine technique, and a clear, refined touch. Her numbers. "Die Forelle." Schubert, and the "Blue Bells of Scotland," were very pleasingly performed, and brought a very enthusiastic encore. Miss Larson has a nice mezzo-soprano voice, which evinces such careful study and training that may become a valuable acquisition to our musical circles. Mr. Alfred Lageryren, their Director, who has a rich full, bartione voice, sang two Swedish ballads, which brought, to the greatest portion of the audience, memories of bygone days among the green hills of their Fatherland.

WHEREABOUTS.

WHEREABOUTS.

The Albites opera season commenced in New York last Wednesday with Verdi's "Masked Ball," Mme. Palmert taking the role of Amelia. The telephone and Miss Thursby gave Philadelphis and New York concerts last week. The Cincinnati Choral Society produced Spohr's "Last Judgment" oratorio on the 6th. The Evangeline Combination was in Cincinnati last week. Aimee takes her benefit in a concert in New York to-night. Gilmore gave an Easter Festival in Baltimore last week. Theodore Thomas gave his sixth and last symphony concert in New York on the 7th, playing Lisat's "Fanat" symphony and Beethoven's second. De Murska is singing in popular promenade concerts in San Francisco. Miss Cary sang with the Amphion Club in St. Louis on the 5th. Oie Ball was in Buffalo on the 2d. The Oates troupe were in Washington last week. Miss Abbott sang in St. Louis on the 2d and 3d, and in Cincinnati on the 5th Mand 7th. Freve's Wagner troupe closed its New York festival last night. Soidene will be in Boston this week. The Kellogg troupe sang in Springdeld, Mass., on the 3d, and Aimee in Hariford on the 5th. WHEREABOUTS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. PLYMOUTH, April 8.—Arrived, the Frisia, from New York.

PIANOS TO RENT. At Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets, you can always rent a good unright or square plane, at a low rate.

A Very Sad Story.

New York Herate.

On Beacon avenue, Jersey City, resides a family named Morrison. The father had been out of employment for nine months, and the family was in a state of utter destitution. On Friday Morrison gladdened the hearts of his wife and two children with the announcement that he was to obtain employment on the Jersey City & Bergen horse-cars on the following Monday. Later in the day he received \$1 for removing a piano, and the sight of that dollar threw the starving creatures into eestasies. The wife suggested that the first purchase should be a bucket of coal, but Morrison replied that he would go out with a bag and gather coal on the railroad tracks west. I the tunnel. While thus engaged he was run over by a coal-train on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at West End, and both his legs and left arm were cut off. He was taken to his home, where he died in the evening. Officer Short, who had Morrison conveyed home, states that he never saw such an abode of misery. Night came, and there was no fuel nor light of any kind except the rays of the moon as the mangled remains lay stretched on a bed. The wife and her two children, who had not eaten a morsel during the day, left the house and wandered from one undertaker's establishment to another, begging some of them to bury her husband. Morrison was a quiet man, of temperate habits, and had been for three years in the employ of the People's Gaslight Company, from which he was discharged on account of the depressed state of the times. He was \$2 years of age. The discracted woman sand of him that a more devoted husband nover lived.

"Who's Got the Button?" A Very Sad Story.

"Who's Got the Button ?" "Who's Got the Butten?"

Detroiter (W. H. Hough) has invented a unique device for the identification of lost children in particular and everybody in general. It consists of a button made in the ordinary form of a sleeve button, in such manner that the top can be taken off, disclosing a hollow receptacle for a small piece of paper, on which is to be written the 19-ue and address of the wearer. On the ontsis, of the top or cover is the inscription in plain 4 man letters: "Where 1 live. See inside." The invention is called the "perpetual personal identification button." WASHINGTON.

carnal weapons to take vengeance on the disagreers; the most eminent would be scourged out of the party, or, if possible, out of their seats, and the rest taught a wholesome leason,—virtually never to have any opinions of their own again. When Mr. Plimsoll was endeavoring to promote a measure for the better protection of British seamen, Mr. Disraeli was at the height of his power and finduence, and, while ostensibly favoring Mr. Plimsoll's project, gave it only a languid support, and allowed it to drag on the edge of the grouse-shooting season, when every M. P. became unhappy if compelled to stay in town. Mr. Disraeli then announced that the season was so far advanced that her Majesty's Government must rejuctantly postpone the discussion of the Merchant Shipping bill till next seasion. Mr. Plimsoll became violently excited, and made an insulting speech to her Majesty's Government, and for a day or two that seemed to be the end of the matter. But while her Majesty's Government were considering what form of atonement short of expulsion it was incumbent on Mr. Plimsoll to make for his breach of etiquette, public opinion took the matter up to such good purpose that presently Mr. Disraeli found Parliament ready to forego grouse-shooting, or even to forego him, if necessary, in order to pass the bill before adjournment. He accordingly apologized to the nation for having put Mr. Plimsoll in such bad temper, and passed the bill. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, representing, in a feeble and irrerponsible position, the Executive in the House of Representatives, would have said soft voce: "We don't like this bith, and we won't pass it. Perhaps the people will be angry with us, but they can't reach us for two years, and before that time probably something else will happen to make them forget it. "A recent instance of the insufficiency of our system of government to accomplish the most evident wishes of the people was afforded by the Whisky Ring prosecutions started by Secretary Bristow last year. There had be in the very face and eyes of public opinion,—nar, of public exasperation,—and there was no help for it. What was needed by a free people was something to compel headstrong Presidents to travel the people's road, instead of their own road, when the two happened to diverge. All the tendencies and bearings of European political life were toward responsible government of the English sort, and none toward the fixed term, rotating government of our sort. It was this principle pushed to its ultimate and logical results, through all branches of the public service and municipal life, that had impaired our fair fame among nations, and which now filled the land with cries for civil-service reform. As we could not give to the

had impaired our fair fame among nations, and which now filled the land with cries for civilservice reform. As we could not give to the average citizen the same incentive to attend to politics that we had given to the office-se-ker, we must take from the latter the peculiar spur that pricked him on. This could be done by making the tenure of office, as regards appointments, permanent during good behavior, and by making it a capital offense for any appointed to meddle with politics while holding office. This done, the Hell-Gate of political patronage would be blown up, and we should have plain sailing for other reforms, and not before. We have a President who has promised this for us, and I have no doubt he is sincere, and, in zeal to sustain Mr. Hayes in all right causes, I hope to be behind nobody. The four yoars next ensuing can never be lived over a second time. They would be fraught with a vast deal of good or if to the country, and, if civil-service reform was wrecked now, we might never see it fairly sunched again. Could we not lay aside prejudices concerning mere names long enough to consider whether our harness was of the most approved pattern, and, if we found it antiquated and ill-adapted to our growth, consider how we might best improve it! We should fearlessly inquire whether the choicest flowers of republican liberty grew in the field that our forefathers culled, and whether they were fit to be petrified for all generations. The country had been laboring earfully of lats with what we called the Electand whether they were fit to be petrified for all generations. The country had been laboring fearfully of late with what we called the Electoral College. This of itself had shaken the faith of multitudes, not in the permanence.

oral Coflege. This of itself had shaken the faith of multitudes, not in the permanence of our institutions, but in the value of the machinery bequeathed to us for maintaining them; and the present time would seem to be favorable for shaking it still more.

A brief discussion followed the address, the Rev. Dr. Bellows and others warmly approving of the motives of the speaker in advocating reform measures. On motion of Judge Davies, Mr. White received a vote of thanks.

An Italian Murder.

Pull wail Gassits.

A correspondent at Rome writes to us: Turin papers publish the details of a cold-blooded murder committed in that town in November last. Several years ago a certain Signora Trossarello, possessed of considerable private means and living separated from her husband, formed a liaison with a young student named Gariglio. After the connection had lasted some years it was reported that Gariglio was about to be married, and on hearing the news Signora Trossarello attempted suicide, but was saved by the interference of her lover, whom she warned then that, though he had saved her life, he should lose his should he ever break with married, and on hearing the news Signora Trossarello attempted suicide, but was saved by the interference of her lover, whom she warned then that, though he had saved her life, he should lose his should he ever break with her. It was no idle threat, for from that time the fear of a possible rupture seems to have urged her to take measures for putting it into execution, and the instruments was only too easily found. A friend of hers to whom she confided her intention introduced her to a man called Tomo, who, for a consideration, consented to give Garigilo a brating, but held back from committing murder. Beating, however, would not satisfy the lady, so another less scrupulous ruffian was found, and by him Tomo allowed his scruples to be overcome. The sum agreed on as the price of a life was 800 lire,—less than £13 sterling,—and the conditions were, 200 lire on execution of the deed and the remaining 100 lire when the news of Garigilo's death appeared in the papers next day; an additional clause provided that Signora Trossarello should know when her lover was to be stabbed, and present as a witness at a safe distance. A day was fixed, but when it came Tomo was not to be found: he had been arrested for some slight offense, so Salvai, the second assassin, hit on as ingenious plan, by which he would pocket all the money without any risk, before Tomo was released; the plan was to get a friend to personate Garigilo and in the prasence of Trossarello's surprise to meet the man she had imagined dead as well-as ever next day. The fraud was of course discovered, but Trossarello's surprise to meet the man she had imagined dead as well-as ever next day. The fraud was of course discovered, but Trossarello for far from feelin satisfaction that she had been spared in fact the murder was desired to kill him, and as soon as Tomo came out of prison, to have renewed negotiations with him; but Tomo had scruples again, and always contrived in some way to avoid keeping the appointments until November came of far fring was from a surfa

The French Wine-Crop of 1876.

The French wine crop of last year is estimated at 920,656,000 gailons, or as nearly as possible half of what it was in 1875 (1,830,904,000 gailons). During the last twenty years, the total has varied between the minimum of \$43,840,000 gailons in 1856, and the maximum as given above for the crop of 1875. The average for the last ten years (1867-1876) has been 1,198,958,000 gailons. The particulars given as to the quantity of wine made in the different departments show how extensive are the ravages caused by the phylloxers. Thus, in the Department of the Vancluse, the average product of which is about 9,800,000 gailons, only 1,100,000 gailons were made last year. The same is the case in the adjacent Department of the Gard, the average production being 44,000,000 gailons, while last year it was less than 5,400,000 gailons, while last year it was less than 5,400,000 gailons. Though the year of 1875 was so extraordinarily an abundant one, the Department of the Herault made only 198,000,000 gailons, whereas in 1869, which was not nearly so abundant a year, the total of the crop exceeded \$20,000,000 gailons. There is a marked decrease, too, in the other wine-growing de-

Gironde. The departments and processing the most wise in 1870 were the Herauft, 144,230,000 gallons; the Charente-Inferieure, 63,240,000 gallons; the Aude, 55,720,000 gallons; the Ghrente, 28,000,000 gallons; the Yonne, 27,412,000 gallons; the Edward Charente, 20,102,000 gallons; the Lorenferieure, 22,102,000 gallons; the Puy-de-Dome, 22,100,000 gallons, and the Cote d'Or, 20,592,000 gallons. The quantity of cider made in 1876 is estimated at 184,772,000 gallons, or 245,862,000 gallons less than in 1875, when it attained 401,634,000 gallons, and much below the average of the last ten years, (246,046,000 gallons).

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. of the Romish Church-"The Schools Can-not Be Frequented with a Safe Con-

we print to-day a translation from the original Latin of the address by the "Society for the Propagation of the Faith" on the subject of the Public Schools of the United States, and the relation of the Catholic Church to them. This document was issued at Rome some time since, but we believe it has not before been published in English, except in the form of a synopsis. We are indebted for it to the editors of the Sunday Massenger, a new Catholic organ of this city.

We are indebted for it to the editors of this city.

THE ADDRESS.

The Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith has been frequently informed that most serious loss threatens the Catholic youth of the United States from the so-called public schools. Wherefore this sad news brought to pass that the Sacred Congregation thought fit to address some questions to the most worthy Bishops of that country, regarding, partly, the causes for which the faithful allow their children to attend non-Catholic schools, and, partly, the means by which the young may more easily be kept from them.

Moreover, the replies obtained from the said Bishops were laid before the Supreme Congregation of the Universal laquisition for discussion, and the matter having been diligently investigated, the most Eminent Fathers concluded, on June 30, 1875, that it was to be settled by following instruction, which the Holy Father accordingly, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875, deigned to approve and confirm.

Moreover, the character of the instruction of youth, special and peculiar to these schools, was, of right, to be first considered. But that character of instruction appeared, even in itself, to this congregation full of danger and very much opposed to Catholic interests.

For the pupils of such schools, since their peculiar system excludes all religious teaching, neither learn the rudiments of the faith, nor are taught the precepts of the Church, and so lack that knowledge which is of the utmost necessity to man, and without which no one lives a Christian life.

In fact, in these schools the young are educated from boyhood, and almost from early childhood, at which period, as is evident, the seeds of virtue and vice take root strongly. Therefore, it surely is a very great evil if an age so pliant grow up without religion.

But moreover, in the said schools, being separated from the authority of the Church, teachers are employed indiscriminately from every sect, and, besides, the law makes no provision to preven them from bringing destructi

former Archbishop of Freiburg, under date July 14, 1864:

Certainly if this most pernicious design of driving the authority of the Church from the schools should be formed or should be in process of execution in any places or countries whatsoever, and the young should be unhappily exposed to injury of their faith, the Church not only ought, with persevering zeal, to use every endeavor, sparing no pains, so that the young should have the necessary Christian education and instruction, but also would be forced to admonth all the faithful that schools of this kind, opposed to the Church, cannot in conscience be frequented.

These words being founded on natural and divine law, lay down a general principle, have a general force, and periain to all those regions where this most pernicious system of educating youth has unhappily been introduced.

It behoveth the Bishops, then, by every power and work to preserve the flock committed to their care from every danger from the public schools. But all agree that nothing is so necessary for this as that Catholics should have in every place their own schools, which should not be inferior to the Public Schools. Provision should be made with all care for building Catholic shouls where they are wanting. for en-

every place their own schools, which should hot be inferior to the Public Schools. Provision should be made with all care for building Catholic schools, where they are wanting, for enlarging and more perfectly providing and furnishing them, so that they may equal the Public Schools in instruction and management. And for carrying out so holy and so necessary a purpose, the members of religious congregations, either men or women, may, if it seems fit to the Bishop, be employed with benefit, and that the expenses necessary for so great a work may be supplied by the faithful it is very necessary when opportunity offers both in sermons and in private conversation, to remind them that they will be grievously derelict in their duty if they do not provide Catholic schools by every effort and outlay.

Especially those Catholics who excel in wealth and influence among the people, and who are members of legislative bodies, are to be admontanted of this.

Especially those Catholics who exces in waste and influence among the people, and who are members of legislative bodies, are to be admonished of this. And in truth, in those countries no civil law binders Catholics from instructing, when it shall seem proper to them, their own schools. Catholics, therefore, have it in their power easily to avert the detriment which the system of public schools threatens to the Catholic relegion.

But let all be persuaded that it is of the utmost importance, not only to individual citizens and families, but to the flourishing American nation itself (which has given so great hopes of itself to the Church), that religion and piety should not be expelled from your schools.

However, the Sacred Congregation is not igno-orant that sometimes circumstances are such that Catholic parents may in conscience send their children to the public schools. But they canhot do so unlesss they have sufficient reason for it. Whether any such reason is sufficient for any particular case or not, is to be left to the conscience and judgment of the Bishop. And from what has been said, that sufficient reason will commonly exist when there is no Catholic schools at hand, or when that which offers is not sufficiently suited for educating the young properly and suitably to their condition. But that these public schools may be frequented without sin, it is necessary that the danger of perversion (which is always more or less connected with their system) should be changed from proximate to remote; therefore, it is first to be ascertained whether in the schools, concerning attendance at which there is question, the danger of perversion it such that it clearly cannot be made remote, as, whether. sometimes things are done or taught there contrary to Catholic doctrine and good morals, and which cannot be heard or done without detriment to the soul. For such danger, as a self-evident, is to be avoided, no matter at what cost—even that of life.

Moreover, that the young may without sin be permitted to attend the pu

ORIGINAL SIN.

I could account for their wickedness upon general principles. But how on earth such ancestry as theirs—two long rows of unspotted Deacons and ministers—could ever produce such little imps is quite beyond me. All the wild-cats that have been smothered under white ties for a couple of centuries have cropped out in my two boys; and all I have to say is, 'its very hard on me. I have borne with them until patience is no longer a virtue; and now I bring them up before the religious public for discipline. Solomon says, "Spare the rod and spoil the child"; but he was a wise old gentleman not to commit himself any further. What would he have us do if after an unsparing use of the rod the child is still spoiled! From the time my small men step out of their respective cribs in the morning till they tumble into them at night our house is one "scene of confusion and creature complaints." One eternal howl, rising and falling, changing f om sad to gay, from mad to repentant, but never dying away till the little eyes are closed and the fat lists punched into the pillow for the night.

We always have morning-prayers in the sit-

never dying away this the little eyes are closed and the fat lists punched into the pilitow for the night.

We always have morning-prayers in the sitting-room. There, in front of the blazing fire, are two great easy-chairs, dubbed respectively, "the bug bear's chair " and "middle-sized bear's chair." Then there are two crickets for the "little bears." After we have had our breakfast, and the two youngsters have eaten a miraculous quantity of oatmeal, they know that the next thing on the programme is togo into the sitting-room and seat ourselves for "prayers." So they start pell-mell, trip over one another, and sprawi headlong, one on top of the other, through the doorway. The upper one pounds the under one, and the under one roars and howls. Then we sit down, in which process the baby is always sure to come short of his cricket, and sit down a little on one side, with a thump and a roar. Then each must have some sort of a book for a little on one side, with a thump and a roar. Then each must have some sort of a book for a little on one side, with a thump and a roar. Then each must have some sort of a book for a little on one side, with a thump and a roar. Then each must have some sort of a book for a little on one side, with a thump and a roar. Then each must have some sort of a book for a little on one side, with a thump and a roar, because it has a red cover, whilst Charles has a leaning to "Wild Sports in the Far West," because to have gravings. We are about to commence. Paterfamilias looks solemn. "Charles, "he say, "if you are not a good boy, papa will have ta punish you after prayers." Charles, looks awestruck, and baby's lip quivers. We all fell solemn enough to commence. We have read a dozen verses, and the children still it motionless. I fall to thinking what a beautiful thing it is to have the little ones worship with us. Their memories may treasure up words that are empty now, but in after years may be with us. Their memories may treasure up words that are empty now, but in after years may be full of meaning. We read a few more verses. Bless me! The crickets and their owners have disappeared. They have "hitched" along noiselessly, and are punching one another behind the desk. A few more verses, and they crawl around behind my chair, tandem-fashion. "Children," I say, in an agonized whisper, "go back; go back; don't you remember what papa said?" But they are deaf to remonstrance, and the next thing they do is to get the tongs and poker and back; don't you remember what papa said?"
But they are deaf to remonstrance, and the next thing they do is to get the tongs and poker and beat the loudest kind of a reveille on the coal-scuttle. "Children!" I shout, "go back to your seats this minute." They go, and we all kneel down for the prayer. They are worse than ever. Baby turns Methodist, and his responses come near drowning the prayer. Charlie finds a pin, and is about to stick it into baby's leg when I restrain him. Then they both stand upon their crickets and make a simultaneous dive for the depths of my easy chair, nearly knocking me into the fire. Next they pall off their father's slippers, and are about to commit assault and battery on him. Just then he says, "Our Father which art in heaven." They recognize that phrase as "the beginning of the end," and the transformation is wonderful. Little heads are bent and hands folded decorously, and in that attitude they remain for a full minute after we are on our feet, as proof positive that they have been "good." We hold a family council as to the degree of badners that merits a whipping, and end with giving them a solemn lecture and a free pardon.

We entertained a minister, not long sinca for

and end with giving them a solemn lecture and a free pardon.

We entertained a minister, not long since, for a week. Of course he conducted prayers, and I said, apologetically, that I hoped the children did not disturb him. Poor man! Like George W., he could not tell a lie. So he blushed and said they did distract him a little, but he hoped he should be able not to notice it.

Cannot any one who reads this tale of woe suggest a remedy! I appeal to those who have no children!—their theories are always best—to tell me what to do.

Danbury News: "What gender is sugar?" asked a teacher of the grammar class. "What kind of sugar?" asked a boy. "What kind?" repeated the teacher. "What has that to do with it?" "Why, if it's maple sugar it's feminine gender," said the boy. "Why feminine gender?" asked the teacher, with a puzzled face. "Because you can't tell its age," promptly replied the boy.

DEATHS.

ANTICO-April 8, Giovanni Antico, aged ANTICO—April 8, Giovanni Antico, aged 3 years and 6 months.
Funeral Monday. 9th inst., at 1 p. m., from No. 28 Van Buren street, corner Pacifica avenue.
CARROLL—April 7, Catherine Carroll, aged 68 years, a native of County Klikenny, Ireland.
Funeral from Church of the Holy Family at 10 o'clock Monday, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

27 St. Louis papers please copy.
McCLUSKEY—At St. Luke's Hospital, April 8, Charles McCslukey.
Funeral from his late residence, corner Shurtleff-ay, and Twenty-minth-st., Tuesday at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary Cemeterv.

27 Boston (Mass.) papers please copy. MEDICAL.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lung are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Wee Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken be

Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pilla, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

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